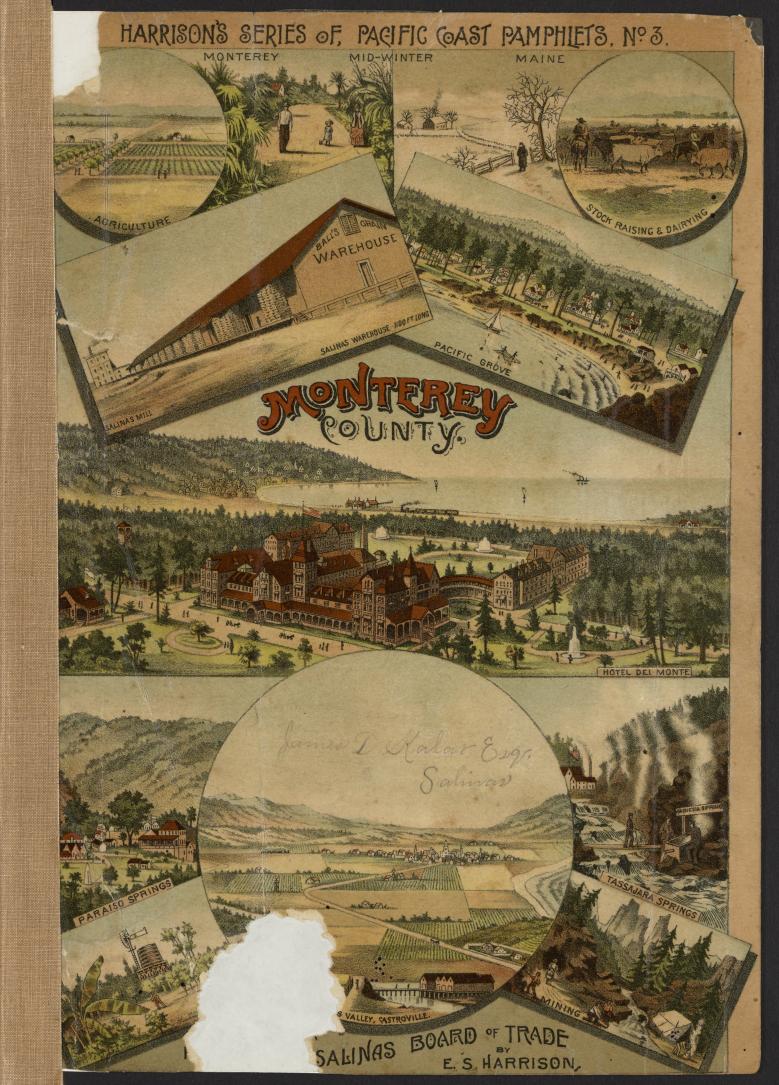
MONTEREY COUNTY--HISTORY





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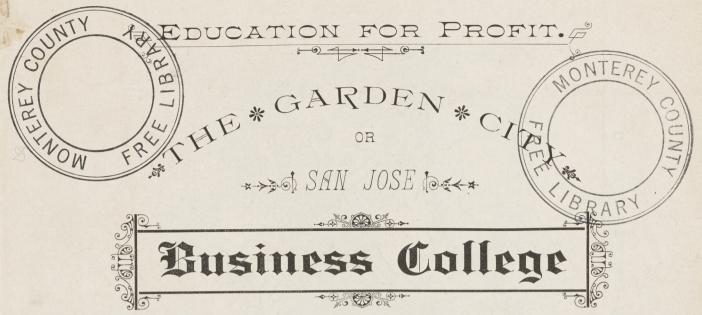
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Monterey County-History



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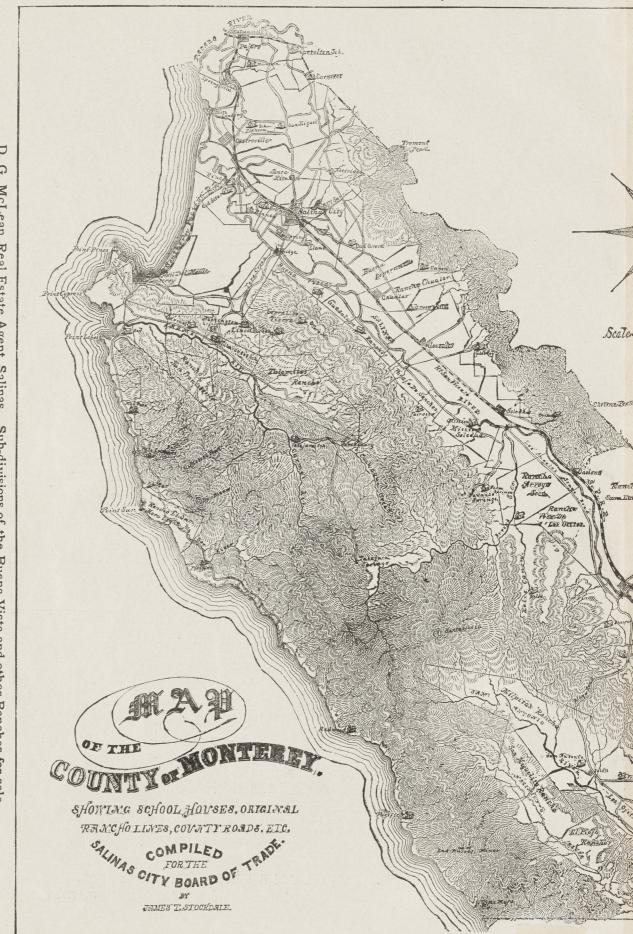
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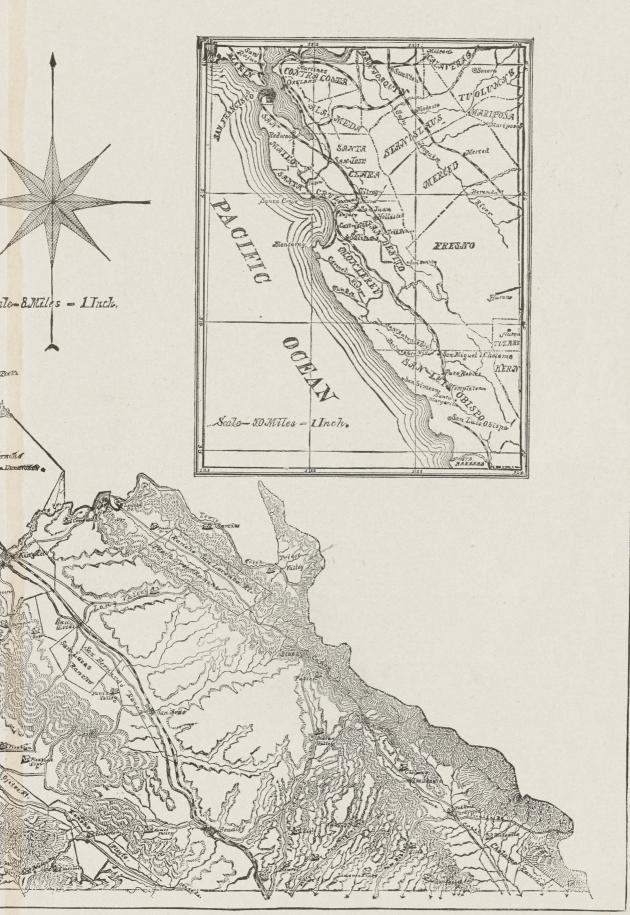
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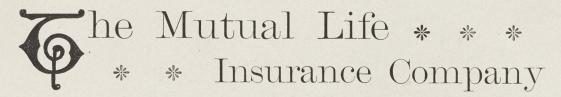
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The town of Castroville is situated at the entrance of the great Salinas Valley, 9 miles from the County seat, 2½ miles from Moss' Landing, the shipping point by water of the Valley, 15 miles from Monterey, the "Queen of Watering Places," and 110 miles from San Francisco. It is the eating station, and junction of the Monterey division of the Southern Pacific Railroad with the line running through to Templeton, as well as the northern terminus of the latter. The Railroad interests of the town form a prominent factor in establishing its property.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CASTROVILLE ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS HISTORY.

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MONTEREY COUNTY,

ITS GENERAL FEATURES, RESOURCES, ATTRACTIONS, AND INDUCEMENTS TO IN-VESTORS AND HOME SEEKERS.

HE many attractive features of California have been so well and widely advertised that it is superfluous to preface a description of Monterey County with any general remarks about the State. It is the special province of this work to tell of the varied resources, advantages and possibilities of one of earth's most favored spots, and not to babble about "glorious climate," "Italian skies," and "the sweet perfume in a wealth of bloom." These attributes belong to most of California. But comparatively cheap land, rich, and adapted to almost everything that grows, particularly promising for horticulture, which constitutes the great future industry of California; immense areas of land, capable of supporting one hundred families where now but one resides, soon to be divided into small tracts and sold-these are features not so general as "glorious climate, etc." But they are the distinctive characteristics of Monterey County.

The county is world famous because of its resorts, Hotel Del Monte and Pacific Grove being without rivals on the Pacific Coast, and destined to be the equal in popularity and equipment to anything in the world. Several most excellent and well-improved mineral springs, conspicuous among the leading springs of the State being Paraiso and Tassajara, make Monterey the most prominent county of the State as a pleasure and health resort.

But despite this its resources have remained in comparative obscurity. Its large ranches, Spanish grants, leagues in extent, still remain intact. During the past two years nearly five thousand people have settled in the county on Government land. It will be relevant to state, right here, that there is very little, if any, desirable Government land to be had in the county now. But the fact of a recent large accession to population and settlement on Government land is cited to show the primitive and undeveloped condition of the county. If the county is rich in resources and equal to the most favored sections of the State, as has been stated and as will be proved in the following pages, surely it is the place for homes and investment.

LOCATION, AREA, SOILS, PRODUCTS, ETC.

Its location and comparative geographical relation to the balance of the State may be best ascertained by reference to the map, made expressly for this publication, and showing geography, topography, towns, villages, original ranch lines, county roads and school-houses. Monterey County is about 100 miles south of San Francisco, between parallels 35° 45′ and 37° north latitude. It has an area of three thousand six hundred square miles, or more than two million three hundred thousand acres of land; is four times as large as the State of Rhode Island, and twice as large as Delaware, one-fourth larger than those two States combined, which have a population of nearly half a million people.

Monterey County's products are more varied than either of these States, her soil is more fertile, her climate more equable, salubrious, and healthful; yet her population is less than twenty thousand, upon the basis of the vote at the November election, 1888, about eighteen thousand.

The county consists of the Salinas Valley with its tributaries, the Gabilan Mountains on the east and the Santa Lucia Mountains on the west.

The Salinas Valley is more than 100 miles in length, and from three to fifteen miles in width. The Salinas River, like many other California streams, is partially dry in the summer, the water rising in places and after flowing a short distance on the surface sinking again. But the width between banks and dreary stretch of sand are evidences of the torrents which rush down here in winter. To see the little narrow stream in the summer, playing hide and seek in the sand, one could hardly dream of its winter turbulence; and to see it in the winter, chick with the sands stirred up from its shifting bottoms, more dangerous and fearful than the swollen Tiber, it would be difficult to associate it with its midsummer meekness. Its banks are here and there fringed with willows, with an occasional cluster of sycamores in some damp locality, but the contiguous country is not wooded, as is the case with many Eastern streams. In some localities the stream runs through the center of the valley, but the most of its course skirts the western foot-hills.

The valley is level, a wide expanse of plain, relieved here and there by an occasional grove of live-oaks, whose beautiful evergreen foliage is always "a thing of beauty," and the special object of admiration of tourists. The foot-hills on the west are covered with a sparse growth of live-oak and white oak, but on the east side of the valley they are to a great extent barren of timber, except toward the head and mouth of the valley, but covered with bunch grass. Traveling through the valley one is very forcibly impressed with the great agricultural and horticultural possibilities of this section. He needs no old settler to inform him that it has been but a few years since this country was known as the Salinas Plains. The few old adobes to be seen mark what was then the only habitation of man. Where the principal city of the county now stands, twenty-five years ago was a dense patch of mustard. The fences are far between, and the farm-houses are scattering. The country is yet in the infancy of its development. Yet there are evidences of civilization. School-houses are numerous, and there are church organizations, and generally church buildings in every village. Law and order prevails to an extent seemingly incompatible with the undeveloped condition of the country. The people are honest and generous, broad and liberal, many of them refined and cultured.

But while it is evident that it is a country of recent growth, it is still more apparent that it has much room to grow, that there are many incentives for it to grow, and that the possibilities of its growth are so great that one, by jumping into the future, runs the risk of gaining a Munchausen reputation. But "I state but the facts" in saying that under favorable conditions one million people can be supported from the products of the soil of Monterey County.

The soils of the valley are as varied as the area is extended. It may be said that the soils of the county vary from the richest sediment in the valley to places where the rocks crop in the mountains. But the valley, which is the subject now under dis-

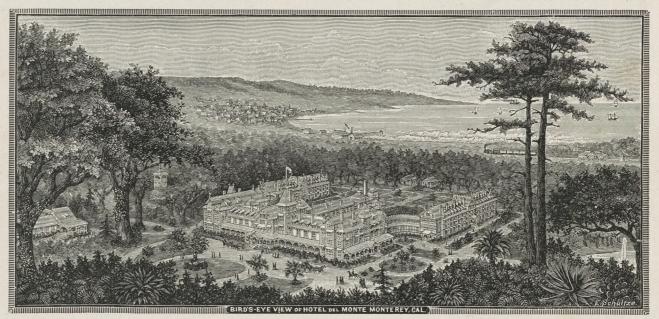
cussion, comprising the greater portion of the farming land, has soils adapted to almost everything that grows. The great variety of soils, and the diversity of their products, make it more practicable to convey an idea in regard to them in connection with the description of ranches and various localities of the county, which is reserved for another portion of this work.

The principal products of the valley are wheat and barney. In 1888 Monterey was the banner grain county of California. Hay, which is made from wild oats, wheat and barley, is also a prominent product; and beans, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, mustard, rye, corn, peas, and other vegetables, melons, citrons, and deciduous fruits, grapes, berries, olives, almonds and other nuts, sugar beets, etc., are successfully raised.

TOPOGRAPHY, MINES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The valley is divided into the valley proper and mesa or tableland. The latter is the lighter soil, and better adapted to many varieties of fruits. But the Salinas, while comprising, as before mentioned, the greater part of the farming land of the county, is not the only valley. The Carmel, San Antonio and Naci-

to be fifteen thousand feet high. In fact, this section of the Pacific Coast is said to be rougher than any other part of California. In some places the waves of the ocean dash against precipices three hundred and four hundred feet in height. And streams, which carry the great quantity of water which falls during the winter months in these mountains, plunge over a rugged course, sometimes falling fifty or one hundred feet, and in one or two instances discharging in the Pacific Ocean over a rocky precipice more than two hundred feet in height. These mountains bear testimony of a fearful contortion of the earth's surface. Cut up into deep gorges, the formation twisted and broken, it is no wonder that geologists tabooed it as a mining region. It has been known for many years that gold existed here, but few people took the trouble to prospect the country. But more than once nature has shot a hole below the water line in scientific theory. In this case she has used a torpedo, and blown the theory into smithereens. This torpedo is the discovery and development of a gold-bearing ledge seven feet wide with ore that assays from \$100 to \$8,000 per ton. The district is known by the name of Los Burros, and is indicated on the



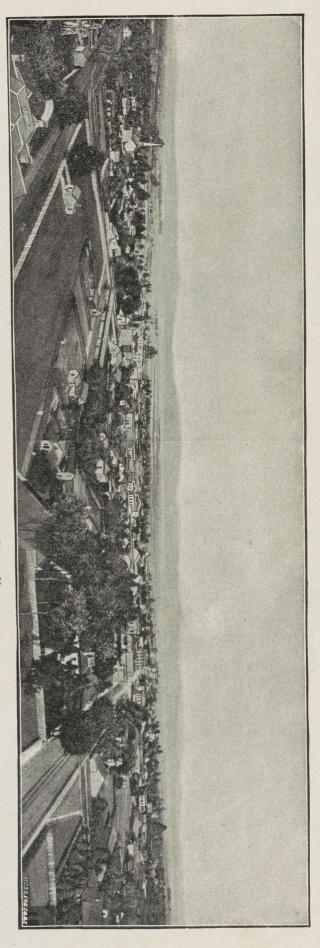
miento Rivers, all form valleys of considerable area and wonderfully fertile soils. Peach Tree, Indian Valley, Priests Valley, a portion of the Pajaro which is in Monterey County, and other valleys, besides numerous plateaux, contribute to the area of tillable land and will receive proper mention elsewhere.

The Gabilan Mountains extend from the northern boundary of the county along the eastern line. About the center of the line they are rough and barren, but at either end much of them are tillable and now under cultivation. In the southern end of the county they are low, rolling hills, which form the settings for many beautiful little valleys with a soil and climate unsurpassed. The Gabilan Mountains contain immense deposits of limestone and some of the finest coal prospects in the State. Quicksilver, gold and silver have been found in small quantities. A gold and silver mine rich enough to be profitable has been discovered in the rough portions of these mountains, but the rebellious nature of the ore has been a bar to the successful operation of the mine.

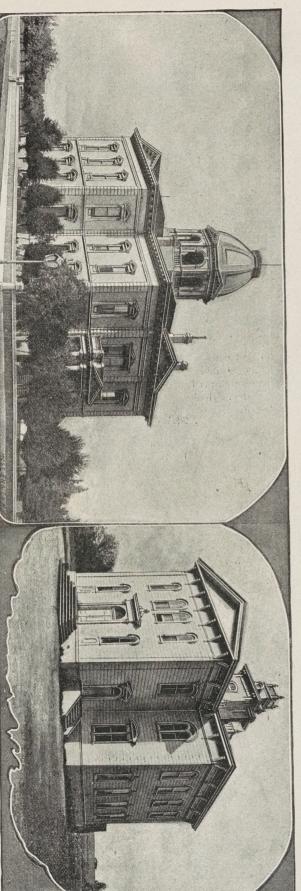
The Santa Lucia Mountains lie between the Salinas Valley and the ocean, and are about fifteen miles in width. Their greatest altitude is five thousand feet, but they are rough enough

county map which is a portion of this book. Cinnabar prospects have also been found in these mountains, and on the coast sixty miles below Monterey is one of the largest lime kilns in the State. There are also some tracings of coal, evidences of petroleum, and a large deposit of asphaltum.

This vast mountain area of about fifteen hundred square miles, from a superficial observation would appear to be valueless except for mineral purposes and timber, some portions of it producing a considerable growth of pine, while many of the cañons near the coast are densely covered with redwood. But a closer inspection would prove that most of it is good grazing land, and much of it adapted to agriculture. The valleys of the Carmel, San Antonio and Nacimiento, Pacific Valley, Jolon (Holon) Flat, and many smaller valleys and plateaux are in these mountains. A careful estimate places the amount of farming land in this seemingly waste territory at one hundred and fifty thousand acres. While it is remote from railroad, and some of it difficult of access, it is the very best of land, and the climate is par excellence. Nearly all kinds of berries grow wild and in profusion, attaining a wonderful degree of perfection in size and quality.



SALINAS CITY FROM THE DOME OF THE COURT HOUSE.



COURT HOUSE AND HIGH SCHOOL, SALINAS.

Game abounds. The finest trout streams of Central California are in these mountains, deer are numerous, and quail, wild pigeons, and rabbits are to be found without hunting. In earlier days there were many grizzly bears here, and a few relics still remain, but they are seldom seen.

There are two light-houses on the coast. Their location is indicated on the accompanying map.

Such in brief are some of the aspects of Monterey County. If the reader is favorably impressed he is invited to more minute particulars in the succeeding pages. If he is a speculator and seeking investment I can direct him to property, the selling price of which must double and quadruple and double again before the value reaches that of similar land in better advertised localities. If he wants a home, he can find places in Monterey County where the flowers bloom every month in the year, where he can "sit beneath his own vine and fig tree," and look upon a grove of oranges and an orchard of olives. Truly, he will have to plant and wait for them to grow, but sufficient has been done to demonstrate the truth of the above assertion.

He can find land for from \$25 to \$50 an acre which will yield twenty to forty bushels of grain to the acre. In short, he can find some of the prettiest residence sites, some of the best land, and whole blocks of the finest climate on the globe. Is he a miner? He can find some of the richest quartz. Is he a tourist and pleasure seeker? Then we will go to Hotel Del Monte, with its pleasing architecture, its magnificent furnishings, its beautiful surroundings. From the sunny verandas we look upon giant pines, growing from the greenest earth's surface, save where it is dotted and circled with flowers, or the graveled paths and roads relieve the verdure. Many flowers make the air fragrant, and various pleasing details contribute to make the scene truly elysian. This is no fancy sketch, but a glimpse of Del Monte as it is every month in the year. Does he want a summer home where there is not the contaminating influence of the bar-room, where religion and a high standard of morals is the rule and not the exception, and where nature has done everything to contribute to man's physical comfort and love of the beautiful, then we will go to Pacific Grove. Is he a sportsman, then he can go to the Santa Lucia Mountains, where "troutlets leap in a pool," and where game is plentiful. Is he tired of the cyclone-swept, blizzard-chilled, malaria-stricken regions of the East? Then come to Monterey County. Bring a little capital, the more the better, plenty of energy and pluck, and ten years hence he will thank the fellow who writes this.

Industrial Reatures.

THE leading industrial features of Monterey County are stock raising and dairying, agriculture, horticulture, and mining. Owing to the undeveloped condition of the county, manufacturing is carried on only to a limited extent, and is confined to the needs and demands of the people of this vicinity, excepting the Salinas Flour Mill, which is the largest in the State, south of San Francisco, and does a large export business.

STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING.

Until recently the southern part of Monterey County was far away from market, and while the land was valuable for agricultural purposes, the cost of transporting the products made farming less practicable than stock raising. As a result many thousand acres of fine level land were used for grazing purposes, and to a certain extent are to-day. But the Southern Pacific Railroad, having passed through this country, is changing things, and very soon stock raising will be confined to the mountains. But it

always will be a prominent and profitable industry of this county, because of the large area of grazing land. At least half of the county may be rated as grazing land, and some of it is the finest n the State, producing earlier grass than any other section of California.

The sheep industry has been on the down grade for several years, and there are only a few bands in the county now. Evidently they have proved less profitable than cattle and horses, many thousands of which graze on the hills on either side of the valley. Hogs are raised to a limited extent, in good mast years fattening from acrons. That the stock business is profitable is best attested by the financial condition of those engaged in it, all of whom, as far as the writer's knowledge extends, are in good circumstances.

Diarying is a very prominent, if not a leading, industry of the county, most of the dairies being devoted to butter making. It is not exaggeration to state that some of the finest dairies in the State are in Monterey County, and it is a demonstrated fact that some of the best butter in the State is made here. A number of years ago C. S. Abbott owned a dair y in this county of fifteen hundred cows, which was probably one of the largest in the world. At the present time there are a number of dairies of three hundred to five hundred cows. And be it said to the credit of the dairymen of Monterey, their stock is equal to any in the West. They have, also, the latest and best improved machinery, and have found their business very profitable, during the past two years especially.

AGRICULTURE.

Farming, which has been and is confined almost exclusively to growing wheat and barley, is the leading industry of the county. Last year's grain crop amounted to seventy thousand tons, two and one third millions bushels. About half of this was wheat, the balance barley. The average yield was about twenty bushels of wheat and thirty of barley to the acre. There are instances where on good soil and in favorable localities twice this quantity of grain to the acre was raised. Forty bushels of wheat and sixty bushels of barley to the acre are not unusual yields in California. But last year crops were not up to the average in this State. There were partial failures in many of the principal graingrowing districts, but Monterey County recorded a good average yield, which made her the banner grain county of the State. It is the absence of droughts which distinguishes the Salinas Valley from other sections of the State where irrigation is required to insure crops. The acreage sown to grain in 1889 in Monterey County is larger than any previous year. This is due to the fact that the Southern Pacific Railroad, having passed through the valley, affording shipping facilities, much fine land until a few years ago used for grazing purposes, owing to its remoteness from market, has been utilized for growing grain. Some of the wheat fields here comprise thousands of acres, and it is nothing remarkable for a big ranch owner to have one hundred and fifty horses and a full complement of men at work, sowing from eighty to one hundred acres of grain a day. The cut from Paris Kilburn's ranch shows five eight-horse gang plows, which is about as many as is practicable to show in an engraving of that size, although there were several other teams at work in another field of the same ranch.

The warehouses for storing the grain are conspicuous features of the county, the one in Salinas being eleven hundred feet long, the longest warehouse in the interior of the State. At every station along the line of railway is a warehouse, and in the fall they can be seen full of grain, and grain piled on the outside, and all the time the railroad company is furnishing all the cars it can spare to transport this grain to market. The price of grain the past year was from \$1.30 to \$1.50 a cental for wheat, and sixty to ninety

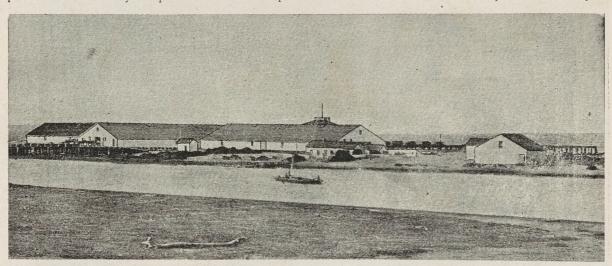
cents for barley. The cost of putting grain in the sack is from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per acre, and the work only requires about three months in the year. The profits from the industry, while not so large as from other industries, make a very handsome revenue on an investment of \$50 to \$75 per acre.

There is in the Salinas Valley some of the finest vegetable land in the world, but owing to its distance from the commercial center of the State, not much has been done in this line, except in beans and potatoes. Vegetables of all kinds for home consumption are raised. The finest potatoes in the State are produced in this county. From the ranch of H. Escolle thirty-one potatoes were dug which filled a large barley sack, and weighed more than one hundred pounds. There has been some talk of flax culture, and there is every reason for believing that it would prove a success.

But the coming agricultural industry is raising sugar beets. Claus Spreckels has established a sugar beet factory at Watsonville, in an adjoining county, twenty miles from the county seat of Monterey County. Last year about one hundred acres in various parts of the Salinas Valley were planted in beets as an experi-

industry of California. The State has successively passed through the stages of gold mining, stock raising, and agriculture, and is now in the dawn of a still brighter era, that of horticulture. Monterey County, being behind many other localities of the State in development, is not so far advanced in the fruit industry. The reader will have inferred ere this that grain growing has not reached the zenith of its glory, and it is unreasonable to expect that Monterey County will be covered with orchards and vineyards for several years to come. But enough has been done to demonstrate the practicability of the fruit business, and the adaptability of nearly all kinds of deciduous fruits to the soil and climate of this county.

Much of the valley land is unexcelled for pears and apples, while the mesa land, on the west side of the Salinas Valley especially, is particularly well adapted to vines, and many varieties of pitted fruits. Citrus fruits on this side of the valley have been successfully grown. Olive trees flourish with all the vigor they possess on the Mediterranean Coast, and an orchard of almonds has been very profitable to its owner. All kinds of small fruits do well. It is unnecessary to here relate any of



Moss Landing, Near Castroville.

ment. The tests made by Mr. Spreckels' chemist demonstrated that the Salinas Valley beets carried a higher percentage of sugar than any others received at the factory. For beets yielding fourteen per cent of sugar the price was fixed at \$4.00 a ton, and fifty cents a ton additional for every degree above fourteen per cent. Some of the Salinas beets went as high as twenty-two per cent, and none lower than eighteen. As the yield is from ten to twenty tons, even more in some instances, it is apparent that the profits are greatly in excess of wheat. The cost of cultivating, digging, etc., is about \$20 per acre, although some farmers maintain that it can be done for a much less sum. So favorably impressed was Mr. Spreckels with the Salinas Valley beets that he met the Board of Trade of Salinas, and discussed the proposition to establish a factory in Salinas. As a result of this conference, a site has been selected, and Mr. Spreckels has promised to build a factory here before July 1, 1890. This factory will have a capacity of five hundred tons a day, and it will require five thousand acres of beets to run it.

Good beet land in the vicinity of Salinas can be purchased for from \$60 to \$100 an acre. The inference is obvious, "A word to the wise is sufficient"

HORTICULTURE.

It is a generally admitted fact that horticulture is the coming

the profits of the fruit industry, as so much has been published upon this subject that the reader is doubtless aware of the fact that the orchards and vineyards of California are destined to eclipse the wealth of her mines. California orchards yield a revenue of from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre annually. Of course the latter figure is exceptional, but the former is far below the average. A knowledge of the business, skill, and industry, are required to attain these results.

To the skeptical and incredulous, who are inclined to doubt the above figures, I will repeat the language of the apostle, "Come and see."

More particular and definite data in regard to what has been accomplished in this line will be found in the description of the Escolle Ranch, near Gonzales.

MINING.

This is a Monterey County industry of recent growth, but it is a very hardy and promising youngster. Coal prospects were found in the county many years ago, and at the present time, in the Gabilan Mountains, particularly on the ranch of Jesse D. Carr, are some splendid indications of a large deposit of an excellent quality of coal. There are coal mines in the Carmel Valley. In the southeastern part of the county, in the Cholame country, recent discoveries have been made of extensive coal

fields, now owned and operated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This coal bed is not only extensive, but of the finest quality, and it is anticipated that the company will run a branch road to the mines. In the same section of the county, in the vicinity of Parkfield, a company is at present engaged in boring for natural gas and petroleum. Natural gas has been discovered near Salinas. While boring an artesian well a vein of gas was struck, which, upon being lighted, blazed to a height of twenty or thirty feet. The flame was extinguished, and the well filled up. The re-discovery of this vein of gas will be a strong inducement for the establishment of various manufactories in Salinas, as it very effectually solves the problem of cheap fuel. More will be said upon this subject in the article upon Salinas and surroundings.

As noted elsewhere, there are deposits of asphaltum in the county, mountains of limestone, and cinnabar and antimony prospects, but the most important mineral discovery which has ever been made in the county, and possibly in the State, are

SALINAS FLOUR-MILL.

This is one of the largest mills in the State, with a daily capacity of five hundred barrels. Its products are standard goods, with a State reputation, and the mill is kept constantly running, in order to supply the large and increasing demand. It was built in 1883, by the Salinas Flouring Mill Company, and had at that time a daily capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels. Two years ago it was sold to the Central Milling Company, and by them re-built, with all the latest and best improved roller-process machinery, and its capacity increased to five hundred barrels, making it the largest mill in the State south of San Francisco. The brands manufactured are: "Drifted Snow," "Victor," "White Rose," "Lily White," "Royal," "Rising Sun," "Bakers' Extra," and "Big Loaf." The last three are bakers' brands. J. C. Menor, head miller, is from Minneapolis, the milling center of the world, and throughout the establishment the most skilled operators are employed. This fact, in connection with the latest and very best machinery,



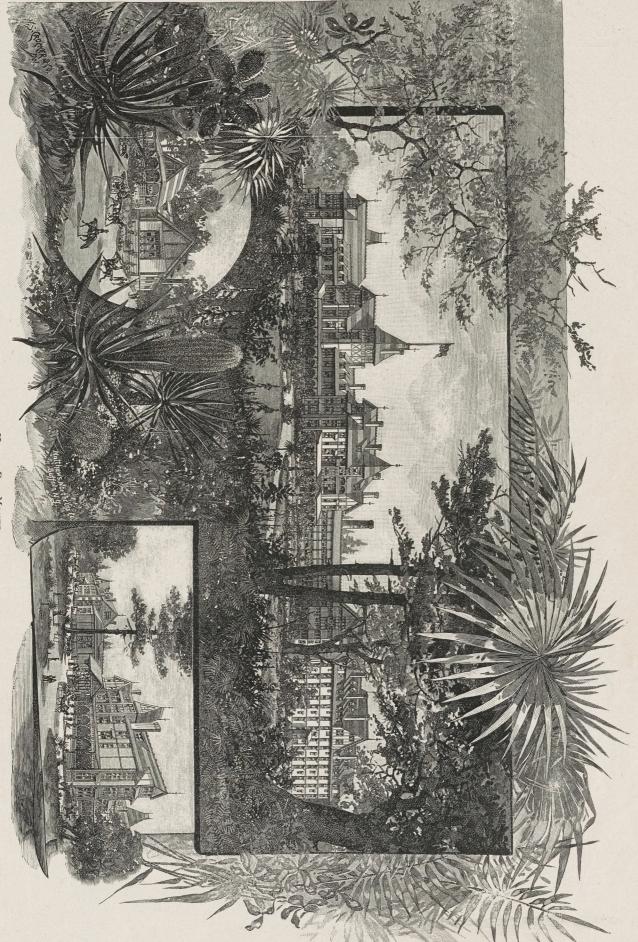
THE SALINAS MILL.

Los Burros gold mines, for a description of which the reader is referred to a succeeding chapter. There is but little doubt that ere this book reaches the East there will be at Los Burros one of the liveliest mining camps in the State.

Of the manufacturing industries of the county there is but little to say. There are two agricultural shops in the valley, those of Iverson Bros. and Lacey & Conner, both located in Salinas City. Both are provided with all the necessary appliances for the construction and repairing of the many forms of labor-saving machinery in use by farmers, and there is nothing which comes from Eastern workshops in the agricultural line that these establishments cannot duplicate or repair, when out of order. They have, in connection with their machine shops, wagon and carriage factories that turn out vehicles of any shape that a customer may desire. But the factories of the county are few, and confined to the needs of the people, and, with one single exception, supplying only the people of Monterey County. This exception is the

and the additional fact that Salinas Valley wheat is unexcelled by any in the world, are what have given Salinas flour its wide and well-deserved reputation. But little exporting has been done, owing to the large domestic demand, the principal output being in Central and Southern California, although the mill was originally built for export trade. As above intimated, and as one of the reasons for the superior quality of the flour, Salinas Valley wheat is used almost exclusively, the consumption being about fifteen thousand tons annually. Aside from the feed products of the wheat, about six thousand tons of barley are cr shed annually.

The Salinas is one of the principal mills of the Central Milling Company, who own and operate all the mills in Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo Counties (except a small mill in San Luis Obispo), eleven in all. Five of these mills, with a daily capacity of twelve hundred barrels, are operating. Among them a mill at Kings City, Monterey County, of a hundred and fifty barrels.



HOTEL DEL MONTE.

daily capacity, was built for a model mill by Nordyke, Marmon & Co., of Indianapolis. It has the Morse elevator bolt system, and is the only one of the kind in the State. Their mill second in size and importance is in Hollister, San Benito County, and has a daily capacity of three hundred barrels. The products of this mill also have a very fine reputation. In fact, all the mills they operate contain the very best machinery, are run by thoroughly practical and well-informed operatives, and turn out a superior quality of manufactured products. The Directors of the Central Milling Company are C. L. Dingley, President; H. M. Leonard, Vice-President; D. B. Moody, Secretary; John R. Cross, General Superintendent; Moses Hopkins, R. M. Shakleford, and Frs. E. Spencer. V. D. Black, an experienced miller, is manager of the Salinas Mill.

OTHER FEATURES.

Other industrial features of the county worthy of note are the lime kiln, mentioned elsewhere, and lumber interests, not to mention the vast amount of wood adapted to, and used for, fuel. Near the coast there are large areas covered with a magnificent growth of redwood, and the oaks, which grow most everywhere on the low hills and upon the mountains, make excellent fuel. Among the native trees, the most important for commercial purposes are the redwood, yellow pine, nut pine, Monterey pine (extensively cultivated as an ornamental tree), Coulter's pine, Santa Lucia fir, Western juniper or cedar, arbor vitæ, live-oak, chestnut oak, white oak, cañon live-oak, Monterey cypress (indigenous only to Cypress Point, near Monterey, but transplanted and cultivated as an ornamental tree to nearly all parts of California) Gove cypress, California laurel, madrone, manzanita, mescale, sycamore, willow, cottonwood, buckeye, etc. Among some of the remarkable plants of California is the amole, or soap plant, the bulb of which is even now used by the natives in place of soap. Among other conspicuous plants are the mistletoe, Siempia viva (Spanish moss), Yerba buena, Yerba Santa (valuable for its medicinal qualities), wild grapes, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, huckleberries, etc. Flowers are hardly an industrial feature of the county, but they exist in great variety and profusion. -> March

Popular Resorts.

HOTEL DEL MONTE.

O one who has never seen Del Monte, the title, "Queen of American Watering Places," might seem extravagant. It requires, however, but a short sojourn in this lovely place to convince the most skeptical that, taking all advantages into consideration, Del Monte's claim to royalty is a just one. Along the entire length of both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, there is found no lovelier natural location than this one of Monterey Bay. The climate, in point of genial equability and salubrity, is unrivaled anywhere in the world, the average variation of temperature being only about six degrees. The low, rolling hills around Monterey, covered with a luxuriant growth of pines and other trees, are sheltered from the ruder ocean winds by the protecting arms that encompass this-one of the loveliest bays in the world. Through the entire year the gentle land breezes mingle their resinous odors of pines and fragrance of flowers with the vigorous sea winds that sweep inland to the embrace, and the union forms an atmosphere peculiarly invigorating and delightful. The combination of scenery formed by the dark green hills, with their countless variety of

light and shadow, and grace of outline reflected in the deep blue waters of the bay at their feet, is the realization of the dream of the poet or artist. In a sheltered nook of this place so favored by nature, the Pacific Improvement Company have erected Hotel Del Monte. A long list of dry statistics and details could prove this hotel one of the most complete, in equipment and management, of any in the United States, and yet give a very imperfect idea of the real charm of the place.

The building, including the main structure and two annexes connected with it by long, fire-proof arcades, together with wings, etc., is simply immense. Its magnitude grows upon one with long acquaintance, and everything about the establishment is upon a large and magnificent scale, from the grand main entrance, with its lobby, like a town hall, to the gorgeous dining-room, one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and brilliant with its service of silver and crystal; yet nothing is for mere show, but everything for use and comfort. Every article used about the house is the very best of its kind, and yet one never feels that anything is too good for solid service. The entire furnishing of the establishment, including furniture, tableware, linen, bedding, etc., was expressly designed and made for the company, and such articles as blankets, towels, and the like, have the name "Toel Monte" wrought in their fabric. The hotel can accommodate a thousand guests, yet so perfect is the system of its management that, even when filled, there is never a sense of being crowded, or of hurry or confusion. Order and system reign supreme in every department, and each guest receives as careful and attentive service as if he were the only one in the house.

The bedrooms are generally connected with each other, and between every two is a bath and toilet; thus a suite of any number of rooms desired can be arranged to accommodate parties. The latest electric bell system connects each room with the main office by two bells. The most perfect heating apparatus preserves a uniform temperature throughout the immense establishment, besides which the public rooms are furnished with large, open fire-places, where wood fires are kept burning during cool days, and the private rooms are supplied with grates and elegant marble mantels. One might hazard the guess that in the building, furnishing, and arrangement of Hotel Del Monte and grounds, from one and one-half to two millions of dollars have been expended. And it would seem that here are gathered all that wealth can command and cultured taste and refined instincts enjoy, in the way of grace and harmony of outline and coloring, in the way of luxurious appointments and belongings that bring to the senses only rest and perfect enjoyment, and, like the charms of the Grove of Daphne, cause one to forget that there are any rough elements in life. Only a few hundred yards away, the breakers beat the rhythm of their ceaseless lullaby along the gray reach of sands, while, nearer, the clustered pines take up the refrain and repeat the weird melody so faithfully that one is often puzzled to know which is the musician, trees or ocean.

The same magnificence characteristic of the hotel is repeated in the grounds, which comprise one hundred and forty acres, laid out in lawns, flower gardens, parks, and groves, and in this inclosure is the railroad station. Think of a railway station in a flower bed! The natural trees, principally pines, and the beautiful California live-oak, have been left as nearly in a state of nature as possible, and where art has been applied to them it has been done so skillfully and adroitly that the result is an innocent fraud perpetrated upon the beholder who believes he sees only nature. The landscape gardening is a marvel of beauty. An army of assistants is kept constantly employed, under skillful supervision, and the grounds are alway exquisitely neat and well kept.



VERANDA SCENE, HOTEL DEL MONTE.



All the conveniences of a city are here united to the most complete isolation of the country. Ice is manufactured on the premises; gas is made in the company's own factory; the system of drainage is perfect; the water supply unrivaled for purity and abundance, being brought from Carmel River, twenty-four miles distant in the mountains. The old town of Monterey, half a mile away, rich in relics of the cherished days of the infancy of the religious and political civilization of our State, is the heaven of tourists and sight-seers. Del Monte ranks among the famous places of California, and the traveler who comes to this coast and fails to see this magnificently beautiful place has indeed missed much.

PACIFIC GROVE.

About two miles from Monterey is Pacific Grove Retreat, which, beginning its existence some years ago as merely a summer camping-place, has, by a course of unparalleled prosperity, become merged into a prosperous and thriving town. Its location is unique, being at the terminal point of the wonderfully beautiful peninsula which encompasses Monterey Bay on the southwest, and separates it from the Pacific Ocean. This peninsula is said to be the only place on the Pacific Coast where pine trees extend to the sea-shore, and it has, therefore, the threefold charm of mountain and ocean scenery, varied by the thick growth of majestic pines. Far out on a wind-swept point beyond Pacific Grove is a grove of odd-looking cypress trees, giving the place its name, Cypress Point, the like of which is found nowhere else in the world. This entire peninsula was formerly owned, and the scheme of Pacific Grove originated, by Mr David Jacks, of Monterey. It is now the property of the Pacific Improvement Company, whose magnificent improvements, including Del Monte, Pacific Grove, with their outlying reservoirs, drives, etc., illustrate the wonderful advantage possessed by a fortunate combination of effort, as contrasted with simple individual exertion however well directed and determined.

Pacific Grove has never lost sight of its original motive for existence, that of being essentially a religious and moral community. The Chautauqua Society holds its annual sessions here, and its citizens and property holders are generally among the members of the several religious denominations. All that can be said of the beauty and healthfulness of Monterey applies, of course, to Pacific Grove. The location for sea bathing afforded by the sheltered nooks along its coast are unexcelled.

The new reservoir near this place, recently completed by the company, is capable of holding some one hundred and fifty millions of gallons, and intended to supply Del Monte, Monterey, and Pacific Grove. The water is brought from the Carmel River, which is tapped twenty-four miles from the reservoir, in the mountains. The supply is, therefore, unfailing, and of the purest mountain water.

Besides Pacific Grove and its peninsula, the Pacific Improvement Company have other extensive interests in the vicinity of Monterey, notably the Laurellos Ranch, devoted to dairy and stock-raising, besides a large number of cattle, horses, etc.

In the vicinity of Monterey are many points of historical interest, the principal one being Carmel Mission, located in Carmel Valley, five miles from Monterey. Its church is the oldest extant on the coast, and the place is doubly interesting as being the home and especial charge of Fr. Junipero Serra, president of the pioneer missionaries to this coast. He is buried under its altar, and in its sanctuary repose the remains of Frs. Crespi and two other co-workers.

The seventeen-mile drive deserves especial mention as being one of the most remarkable in the world. Its course crosses

the peninsula back of Monterey, from the highest point of which ridge is obtained a glorious view of the bay on one hand and the Pacific Ocean on the other. Winding down the gentle slope on the ocean side, through forests of pine, the road emerges on the beach at Carmel Bay, and thence, for six or seven miles, follows the curvings of the ocean along beaches where grandeur and beauty strive for the ascendancy; rounding points famous for their historical associations or their unique attractions; passing at length through a deeply-shaded stretch of road to Pacific Grove, and thence to Monterey. A charmed circle it is indeed.

The *Del Monte Wave*, published at Pacific Grove by Major Ben C. Truman, is devoted to the interests of the section, and is a most creditable production. Bedson Eardley is also the publisher of a sprightly little weekly devoted to local interests and the advertising of Pacific Grove real estate.

PARAISO SPRINGS.

These well-known springs, whose waters contain a healing balm for nearly all the ills which flesh is heir to, are situated in the Coast Range Mountains, fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. Below, the Valley of the Salinas, with the winding river which bears its name, and the Arroyo Seco, threading their way through its length, is spread like a picture to the view, while the Gabilan Mountains, colored ether blue by the distance, form a fitting background. On three sides of the little nook which contains the springs, rise the rugged mountains in solemn grandeur, forming an impenetrable barrier to the winds from the ocean, and the mountain air is thereby mild, pure, and invigorating. In this incomparable retreat, the proprietors of the springs, with every consideration for the comfort and convenience of their guests, have erected a commodious hotel, while picturesque white cottages, with their sunny suites of apartments, form an attractive feature of this resort. The scenery around these springs nature has wrought with a lavish hand, and the eye never tires of the work of so skillful an artist. The "Lovers' Walk," a devious way over the hills, shaded by majestic oaks and bordered by beautiful wild flowers and ferns, and the winding path up the steep mountain-side which leads to "Mussel Peak," afford rare opportunities for long and pleasant rambles, whether in search of rara flora, geological discoveries, or desirous of transferring nature's changing scenes to the sketch-book.

Quail, rabbits, and deer abound in this vicinity, and the mountain streams contain a plentiful supply of the speckled beauties. These allurements, combined with salmon spearing in the Salinas River, which flows at the foot of the mountain, leave the sportsman never at a loss for amusement. And for those who grow weary of tramping, beautiful driveways span the foot-hills and river banks. The chemical analysis of the waters of the Paraiso Springs is so similar to that of the worldfamed waters of Carlsbad in Germany, that they have justly been termed the "Carlsbad of America." The springs are of hot and cold sulphur water, iron and soda. The temperature of the hot sulphur springs is 114°, and an analysis of the water shows a large percentage of sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, peroxide of iron, bicarbonate of magnesia, organic matter, and sulphate of potassa. The mud bath combines the properties of both the sulphur and soda springs, and is especially beneficial to rheumatic persons. This resort is under the skillful management of Capt. J. G. Foster, for many years the successful proprietor of the Cliff House, San Francisco. Ed. Foster, his son, is the assistant manager. It is owned by the Bank of Gilroy and Dr. B. Bryant, of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, and L. Fine, of Paraiso. Post and express offices are established here, and a telephone line to the telegraph office at Soledad, six and a half miles distant, gives instant communication to any part of the civilized world.

Paraiso Springs were the property of the Mission Soledad,

the great healing and invigorating qualities of these waters is stated, and their use advised by those suffering from acute pains, malarious affections, fevers, eczema, and disorders of



BATHING PAVILION, HOTEL DEL MONTE.

which lies about five miles northeast from the springs. The title of the present owners was obtained from the Church of Rome, to which a patent was granted by the Mexican Government, in 1778, and in the records of the Mission Soledad

the liver, kidneys, and stomach. The people came from all parts of the coast wherever a mission was established, and used the waters with universal benefit, and they acquired a reputation for efficiency, which is still in force, that no other waters

on the coast can reach. The Mission Soledad was abandoned in 1833, and is now but an interesting ruin, an idea of which can be obtained from the cut appearing elsewhee.

TASSAAJRA SPRINGS.

California is a land of wonders. Her mineral springs alone would make her famous. First among these, and equal to any in the world, it is said, are the remarkable hot and mineral springs in Monterey County called the Tassajara Hot Springs, a cut of which will be found on the cover of the pamphlet edition of this book. These springs were held in high esteem by the Indian tribes, by their Spanish successors, and our people of to-day who have seen them say that they surpass anything of their kind. They are situated about thirty-five or forty miles south of Salinas and Monterey. The proprietor of the springs, Mr. C. W. Quilty, of San Jose, has constructed a road of fifteen miles at a cost of about \$15,000, and opened the springs to the world. He did this without any assistance whatever from the supervisors of the county or the people along the road, and has thrown it open to the public. The Board of Supervisors ordered the opening of a road connecting with his up the beautiful Carmel and Cochagua Creek. This will be a picturesque, finegraded and substantial road, and will shorten the distance to the springs about five miles, besides opening up a fine country, peopled by many thrifty and prosperous farmers.

The drive to the Hot Springs from Salinas or Monterey cannot be surpassed. The journey up the Carmel River, by the sparkling waters which now supply the great system of water works for Pacific Grove, Monterey, and the Del Monte, presents a change of scene at every rod of road. The road winds through the Laurelles Ranch, comprising thousands of acres of gently undulating fields, studded with evergreen oaks. This ranch is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Leaving the Laurelles, the road passes through the Tularcitos Rancho, now controlled by the Hon. C. S. Abbott. Here also one finds a succession of valleys opening one into the other for miles and crossed here and there with mountain streams, flowing, some into small lakes, others finding their way to the noble Carmel. At the Gordon place, on the Tularcitos Rancho, is the first of the new road built by the present proprietor and his former partner, J. R McPhail, Esq., now of Monterey. It was a great undertaking by private individuals, as the road passes over a spur of the Santa Lucia Mountains at an altitude of 4,500 feet. It is well graded and surveyed and for miles is blasted out of solid rock and cut through forests of madrone, cedar, pine, and valparaiso oak trees, the home of the deer, mountain quail, and thousands of wild pigeons. The scenery on this road cannot be excelled. Southward rise the Santa Lucia Mountains, now famous for the Los Burros gold mines; eastward lies the great Salinas Valley, yellow with the light reflected from ripening grain; westward, and as though at your feet, thunders the Pacific Ocean against the roughest coast of the whole California sea-board, and northward rests the bay of Monterey, blue in the distance, and bordered with a crescent of white sandy beach stretching far north to Santa Cruz. The road now descends into the great cañon where the Tassajara Hot Springs are located. It winds downward through great masses of granite, then through snowy limestone, and finally through immense layers of sandstone piled in regular order one on another and ranging from one to twenty feet in thickness. A neat hotel is now being built of this sandstone. Here flow the swift waters of the Arroyo Seco. On its southern bank, bursting from their rocky prisons, are the Tassajara Hot Springs. They issue from the mountain-side at a height of six feet, their thermal waters falling into the cold stream of the Arroyo Seco. There are about eighteen springs. Some of them spout out great quantities of hot

water; from others it wells up in large bubbles, and, flowing down the rocks, leaves many vari-colored deposits of iron, sulphur, lime, magnesia, soda, etc. Some large hot springs rise in the center of the creek, warming its waters. Fifteen feet away are several cold springs of pure and agreeable-tasting water, also a large spring red with the oxide of iron. The temperature of the springs ranges from icy coldness to a boiling heat. These springs are a sure cure for rheumatism and for all blood, kidney and cutaneous diseases. The results are equally wonderful in dyspeptic, liver, and stomach troubles. The climate is faultless, being mild and dry, fog being unknown. New baths are being added and a fine stone hotel built. The immense water-power of the Arroyo Seco will be used in lighting the hotel and grounds with electricity and running small cold storage rooms. These springs and grounds, with all the facilities of the place, water, baths, towels, etc., are open to campers at \$3.00 a week each, a reduction being made to families. Boarders will be accommodated at hotel at \$10 a week.

LITTLE SUR HOT SPRINGS.

About twenty-five miles south of the Hotel Del Monte, in a picturesque cañon, through which flows the north fork of the Little Sur, are located the embryo Saratoga Springs of the Pacific Coast. As yet they possess little more than a local reputation, but when seen, and their merits tested by those in search of health or pleasure, they cannot fail to attain that notoriety which follows just appreciation. They are owned by Mr. Keleher, who discovered them, and Dr. S. M. Archer, formerly resident physician in the Monterey County Hospital, and a specialist in all those diseases requiring the remedial effects of mineral waters. The principal springs are situated nearly fifty feet above the river channel, and by the ceaseless action of the water pouring from them, a natural bath-tub has been worn out of the solid granite rock, large enough for four persons to bathe in comfortably at the same time. For a distance of a quarter of a mile the water oozes from the rocks in several different places, showing conclusively that there are other springs here, still undeveloped; and in more than one place the water can be seen boiling up from the bed of the stream several feet under cold water. The temperature of the springs ranges from 60° to 120°, and by those who have tried them they are pronounced par excellence for rheumatism, scrofula, and kindred diseases.

The scenery surrounding the springs is grand and inspiring. On either side, the mountains, covered with dense forests of oak and redwood, rear their lofty heads far above the world below. Game is very plentiful here, and many varieties of wild berries grow and bear luxuriantly. A more charming ground for summer camping cannot be found. The ocean, with a beautiful sandy beach, is but two miles distant. Building improvements, etc., are contemplated, and it is only a question of time until this undeveloped locality, with its grand possibilities and natural resources, will be brought under the sway of art, and become one of the leading health and pleasure resorts of America.

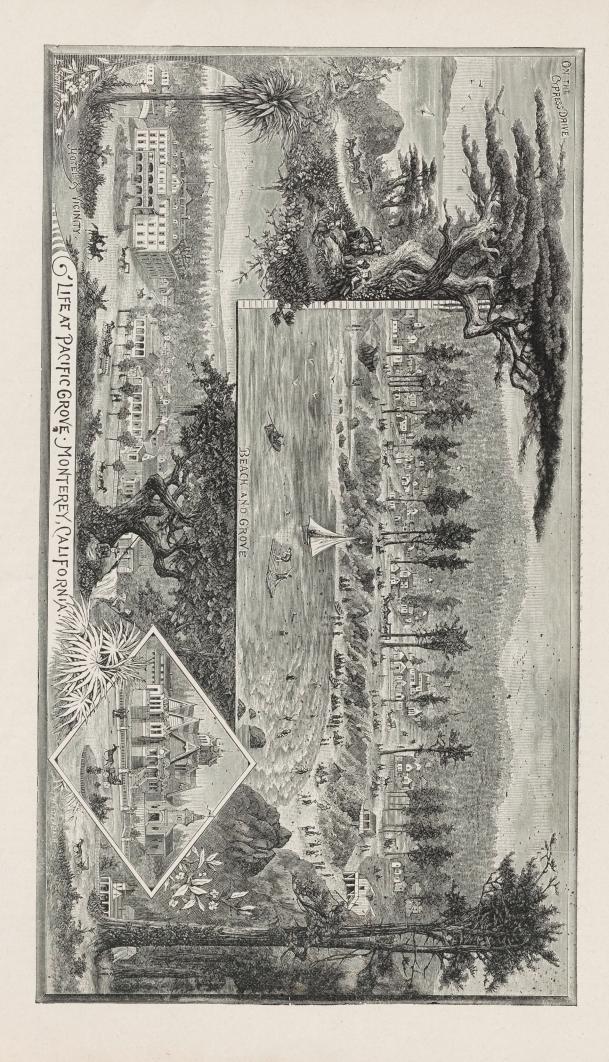
SLATE'S SPRINGS.

These springs are situated in a cañon near the beach, about twenty miles below the Little Sur Hot Springs, and it is claimed that the water is very beneficial in diseases of the stomach and liver. Owing to their great distance from the railroad, and the difficulty experienced in reaching them, they are but little improved by their owner, T. B. Slate, who has resided there since 1870.

PEACH TREE SPRINGS.

These springs, four in number, are located in Peach Tree Valley, near the San Benito County line. The water is sulphur, and the temperature ranges from 70° to 80°. They are a favorite resort of camping parties, though nothing has been

done towards improving them.



Cities, Towns, Ranches.

MONTEREY AND PROPERTY OF DAVID JACKS.

ONTEREY! the dream of the first Spanish navigators to our coast; the objective point of the pioneers of our religious and political civilization; across the placid bosom of whose beautiful bay floated the solemn tones of the first mass ever celebrated upon California soil; the touchstone that yielded California to the Government of the United States, and the scene of the early struggles of the infant State to free itself from the swaddling-bands of old Mexico. Haloed by the memories of nearly three centuries, Monterey is indeed an object of deep interest. Her adobe buildings, slowly falling into ruins, are pathetic reminders of a past which belongs distinctively to early California. Rich in historical treasures and superlatively endowed with natural beauty, she is, to-day, a city of adobe ruins, and gullied streets, overlooking the bay from one of the grandest and most beautiful town sites nature ever formed. Though her glory as a commercial and political center has waned, yet the beauty and intrinsic merit, which were the magnets of old, yet remain, and, once the rime and dust of the sleepy years be removed, will prove as powerful as then in drawing to her the best of civilization. As a city of residences, affording the loveliest vistas it is possible for the imagination to conceive, she will one day be famous, and there is but needed the new life-blood of outside capital and enterprise to make Monterey the peer of any spot on earth. The climate is unrivaled anywhere for healthfulness and genial equability. From the breezes which sweep over the luxuriant growth of pines on the surrounding hills and mingle their life-giving odor with the bracing sea air is created an atmosphere peculiarly rich in ozone, and restful and refreshing beyond description.

Monterey has a population of some fifteen hundred, about half of which are Mexicans and Californians. Farming, stockraising, and dairying are carried on to a limited extent in the contiguous country, and the bay affords fishing equal to any parts of the Pacific Coast, a whaling station having been located here several years ago. Monterey Bay is one of the largest on the coast, being over twenty miles in width at the mouth, ten miles inland, and in shape resembling a horseshoe. The historical features of the place are mentioned elsewhere.

A description of Monterey would be incomplete without a mention of the very extensive interests of one of her oldest and most deserving citizens, Mr. David Jacks. Coming to the place about the year 1849, Mr. Jacks witnessed the very first efforts of our State for an independent existence, and to him the old capitol building, the ruins of the old fortification on the hill overlooking the bay and town, and every ruined adobe building, are peopled by the phantoms of memory. Forgetting the ruin and desolation that droop their sorrowful wings above these historical places, he can turn in memory and relive a past brilliant with the deeds of a long line of famous men and women; a past whose firmest and truest link with the present is this staunch old pioneer who holds a hand of each. David Jacks belongs to the history, not of Monterey alone, but of our State, and a few hours passed with him in recalling the events of those early days so sacred to every true citizen, is a treat long to be remembered. A man of strong and decided character, he seems to bear in his nature the strength and vigor of the air of his own Scottish highlands mingled with the genial atmosphere from the pine-clad hills of the beloved home of his adoption. In him the Scottish heather and the pines of Monterey have met and clasped hands, and given to California one of her noblest

Mr. Jacks owns some sixty thousand acres in the county, about twenty thousand of which lie around and near the town of Monterey. He gave the first impetus to Pacific Grove Retreat by laying off the present town on a portion of his land and maturing the plan for its development. Later he sold some seven thousand acres-including the magnificent peninsula at whose terminus Pacific Grove is located—to the Pacific Improvement Company. He has recently subdivided thirty acres adjoining Monterey into town lots under the name of Pine Grove. These lots have a magnificent situation overlooking the bay from their depths of pines. The Del Monte Park grounds, consisting of thirty-five acres in villa lots adjoining Del Monte, are also a recent subdivision of his. West of Del Monte lies another of his ranches, some three thousand three hundred acres of beautiful timbered hills and glades guarded by Loma Alta. On his Aguajita Rancho adjoining town is the summer residence of an early Spanish governor of California, Governor Castro; and in a gloriously fertile nook adjacent to the old house, the widow of this same governor, in the sad days of poverty and want which followed the footsteps of retreating wealth and high position, cultivated a garden, and made tomales, which she sold to support herself and family. On the Saucito Rancho, Mr. Jacks' property, of some two thousand two hundred acres, are springs of soft, pure water, and a little spot of garden and orchard, where were ripe strawberries on the 17th of January, 1889, the day of the writer's visit to the place. On a portion of one of Mr. Jacks' ranches, called Huerto Del Rey, or King's Garden, were pear trees nearly seventy years old still bearing. His Toro Rancho, of five thousand six hundred acres, is adapted at present for grazing lands. All of these lands lie on beautifully undulating hills and in romantic vales, and in the future will without doubt be utilized for residence purposes. No lovelier home could be imagined than on some of these elevations, especially one particularly favored spot on a dividing backbone of the peninsula, which location overlooks the Bay of Monterey on one hand, the Pacific Ocean on the other, while all around are the glorious pine-clad hills. A brief description of these lands seemed necessary to convey a proper idea of Monterey and surroundings.

DEL MONTE DAIRY.

William Hatton, owner of the Del Monte Dairy, is the representative man of his section, and has the most extensive dairy interests of anyone in the county. Del Monte Dairy is located in Carmel Valley, about six miles from the Hotel Del Monte. The buildings and apparatus connected with its workings, which were planned by Mr. Hatton as the result of years of experience, are models of their kind, and have reduced the once laborious and unpleasant work almost to a parlor amusement. The main dairy building, consisting of two stories, has two rooms below, work-room and engine-room, and one above, a cheese-room. The principal room, which is first entered, is about fifty feet in length by twenty in width. It has a floor of firm, smooth cement, in which are several bell-traps for drains, sunk in slight depressions, and so arranged that every particle of water or other slop is immediately carried off. Just opposite the doorway of the main entrance is a large tin tank, holding, perhaps, a barrel and elevated nearly to the ceiling. This receives the milk, which is conducted into it from a receptacle outside, where it is strained by the milkers as their pails are filled. From this tank the night's milk is conducted to a patent cream separator, standing a foot or two to the right, and run by a system of bands and wheels which connect it with the industrious little Jack-ofall-work, the five horse-power engine in the next room. This patent cream separator would drive a Yankee dairy woman wild with envy. An innocent-looking little metal apparatus, somewhat resembling and about as large as a good-sized Mississippi

gourd with a handle, is just boxed up in a case which is held in place by a receptacle built in the solid cement, and spins around in a circle at the rate of seven thousand five hundred revolutions in a minute, and doesn't seem to be working, either. By some mysterious process well known to itself, this lightning waltz

sends the cream out in one direction and the milk in another. And there you stand and watch that insignificant little specimen of a machine abolish time in raising cream, and knock the milk-pans, skimmers, pan-washers, dairy-maids, etc., into unrecallable oblivion, and all the time you wonder how it does it so easily.

At the right of the separator is a tinlined vat or trough of some five hundred gallons' capacity, which receives the milk after being separated, and where it is warmed by a system of pipes connected with the engine, and from thence conducted in drains to the calves' feeding-troughs in outside corrals. This vat is also used for cheese-making, for which purpose the morning's milk is used, and the drains then utilized for whey. Over the vat hangs every utensil that is needed about it. Against the wall next the engine-room are the cheese presses, all of the most im

proved kind. The cream is left thirty-six hours before churning. On the left of the main entrance is an immense barrel churn which is run by the engine, and near it is an improved butter worker, and long table for pressing butter into rolls. A lage tin-lined trough, filled with clean cold water, keeps the butter utensils always cold and clean. Water for cleaning the

entire drain is heated from the engine, and at every hand is a barrel of water or a faucet just where it would be needed. The engine has an attachment by which it fills itself from an adjacent tank. Everything about the establishment is reduced to a system that is beautiful in its order and perfection. A lady could go into this dairy with her best dress on, and handle the milk from a thousand cows without soiling her polonaise, or getting milk stains on her satin slippers. Mr. Hatton is an enthusiast in

his work, and his dairy simply shows what energy, perseverance, and executive ability will do when rightly directed. Del Monte Dairy supplies Hotel Del Monte with all its dairy produce.

MOSS LANDING.

Situated near the mouth of the Salinas River, upon Monterey Bay, are the extensive Moss Landing Warehouses, owned by the

Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and managed by Hon. S. N. Laughlin. Excepting those at Port Costa and San Francisco, they are probably the most extensive of any in the State. They have a storage capacity of about twenty thousand tons, and cover an area of nearly three acres. There are six of them, and

their combined length is one thousand five hundred and thirty feet, and their average width is seventy-six feet. What better evidence of the great fertility and productiveness of the Salinas Valley than the enormous combined capacity of its numerous warehouses?

Moss Landing is not only a shippingpoint for the Salinas Valley, but also for the adjacent Pajaro Valley. Near the head of Elkhorn Slough, in Monterey County, is the Watsonville Landing, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and managed by Mr. M. A. Hudson. Here are also located several large warehouses that are annually filled to their utmost capacity. From them, flatboats carry grain and produce to Moss Landing, from whence it is shipped to points of destination by steamers that call there regularly twice a week. Still another warehouse tributary to Moss Landing is the

Salinas Warehouse. It, also, is owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and is located in Monterey County, between Moss Landing and Watsonville, upon the Salinas River. Flat-boats also ply between it and Moss Landing.

At Moss Landing is a wharf extending into Monterey Bay about six hundred feet. It is a favorite resort for fishing, and is

seldom free from anglers. Here, too, is a bridge spanning the Salinas River. For many years it was the only one across it.

Moss Landing is rapidly growing into favor as a sea-side resort. Its beautiful beach, refreshing breezes, and facilities for bathing and fishing, as well as its conveniences for camping, render it an attractive resort to the inhabitants of the Salinas, Pajaro, and San Juan Valleys. It is still another of the many sea-side resorts upon the beautiful Monterey Bay, that is becoming famous for having so many of these pleasing and attractive features.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PACIFIC GROVE.

PACIFIC OCEAN HOUSE, MONTEREY, L. N. SCHAUFELE PROPRIETOR.

CASTROVILLE AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTRY.

The town of Castroville, containing about five hundred inhabitants, is located at the mouth of the great Salinas Valley, a short distance from the bay. It was founded in 1864, by Mr. J. B. Castro, Mrs. J. C. De Merritt, and Mrs. M. A. Sanchez,

the owners of the Rancho Bolsa Nueva y Moro Cojo. It is one hundred and ten miles from San Francisco, with which it is connected by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and possesses all the natural advantages requisite for a great manufacturing and commercial city. The handsome view of Salinas Valley on the cover page of this book was taken from a sketch, and is an admirable picture of Castroville and its surroundings.



Union Church, Castroville.

Castroville has two churches, Protestant and Catholic, cuts of which are herewith published. It has a live weekly newspaper, the *Gazette*, published by Messrs. Lang & Merritt, and doing much for the development of this section of the county. Castroville is fully awake, and her citizens are discussing improvements that will redound to the credit of the town. A bank in Castroville is one of the possibilities of the near future. It is also an important railroad station, being at the junction of two divisions of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The public school has four departments, is ably and satisfactorily managed. The town has the full quota of fraternal and benevolent societies, and, as above noted, there are fine opportunities for manufactories. A sugar beet factory could be supported from the products of the immediate vicinity. Within near access there is a deposit of fine white sand capable of supporting a glass factory, and the materials for running a papermill are within easy reach.

Much of the country surrounding Castroville is not only picturesque, but furnishes rare pleasure to the sportsman. The lakes and sloughs of the immediate vicinity are covered with wild ducks during certain seasons of the year, and the marsh land is fine snipe ground. A San Francisco shooting club, composed of wealthy citizens, have rented lakes Espinosa and Merritt, stocked them with choice fish, and built a club-house.

For equableness of temperature the climate of Castroville is unsurpassed, the mean temperature of January being 50°, and of July, 65° Fahr. The atmosphere is bracing and invigorating, and smells of the ocean, but the town being two and a half miles inland, the winds are bereft of much of the rawness characteristic of the coast. Since the foundation of the town, it has not been visited by an epidemic disease, and diseases attributable to climatic origin have never been developed here. Malarial troubles are unknown, except when such diseases are brought from other localities, and are speedily cured. Of course there is more fog here than further inland, and, paradoxical though it may seem, the climate is said to be beneficial to people afflicted with rheumatism, bronchial and lung troubles.

SAN MIGUEL CANON, NEAR CASTROVILLE.

J. S. Tibbetts furnishes a description of this section, which cannot be improved upon:—

"Having been a resident of this canon for the past three years, and a tiller of its soil during this time, I speak advisedly and from personal experience when I say I consider it admirably adapted to the growing of all the fruits, vegetables, and grains that are grown in this latitude; and there are some localities where, without doubt, the citrus fruits could be raised if propagated from the seed. The soil is a deep, friable, sandy loam, containing sufficient mineral and other ingredients to grow to perfection fruit and vegetables. The adjacent hills bear excellent grain, corn, and potatoes, the soil being of the same nature even to the summits as that in the bottoms, with the exception of containing less vegetable mold. Numerous springs gush out from the hill-sides, and water can readily be found anywhere in the canon by digging from twelve to twenty feet. It is very rare that there is any frost to do any damage even in the bottoms, and never on the summits of the hills. Many kinds of vegetables can be grown in succession the year round. The writer has raised three crops of potatoes and three crops of peas in one year. As vegetables can grow throughout the year, they attain great size and yield wonderfully. I pulled a common blood beet from my garden not long since having a long tap-root, the whole measuring just four and one-half feet in length. Some of the beets were twenty-eight inches in circumference and weighed thirty-two pounds each. They had been growing a whole year. Some Blue Dawson plums which I picked measured six and one-fourth inches by five and threefourth inches in circumference, and seven of them weighed a pound. A few fig sprouts from an old dead tree, which came up a year ago last spring, are now loaded with figs, though less than four feet high. I saw a neighbor dig sixty-one potatoes from one hill, two-thirds of which were fair-sized. A field of corn near me is growing finely, nearly every stalk having two good ears and some four and five. Fruit grown in this canon is finely colored and of superior flavor. It will probably be re-



CATHOLIC CHURCH, CASTROVILLE.

membered that the writer exhibited over two hundred different kinds of vegetables, seeds, fruit, and grain at the last district fair, securing nine first-class prizes, all of which was grown on less than three acres of land. This goes to show that if the large ranches, such as the Graves, the Feo, the old Poole, and the Archer Ranches were cut up into small holdings and disposed of to industrious, enterprising settlers, every acre might be made to yield fourfold what it does at present.

PAJARO VALLEY.

Nestled at the foot of the Coast Range Mountains, in the northeastern extremity of Monterey County, lies a little valley as beautiful as a poet's dream, and as productive as it is beautiful. Environed with sloping hills covered with stately pine and redwood trees, dotted over with model farms and beautiful homes past which the river wends its way to the sea,—the waters of its series of matchless lakes reflecting from their crystal bosoms Heaven's benediction over all,—the Pajaro Valley, with the Bay of Monterey laving its feet, seems more like a

able industry here. Thirty-two tons of beets to the acre, many of them weighing twenty-five pounds each, have been raised in this rich soil, which is equally productive when devoted to the diversified pursuits incident to agriculture and horticulture, and never in its history has there been known a failure of crops in this valley, though the land has been farmed for thirty consecutive years. The great secret of its retaining its productiveness is the fact that the crops have been changed annually, thus giving the soil an opportunity to renew itself. Eighty-four bushels of wheat to the acre were raised on the farm of Mr. John Sheehy in 1880, and one hundred and fifty sacks of potatoes to the

I. O. O. F. HALL, SALINAS.

glimpse of fairyland than a veritable dwelling-place for work-aday mortals. And yet with all these surroundings, so conducive to dreams, the residents of this valley are very much awake. Containing an area of fifty thousand acres of as fertile land as can be found in the State of California, it lies within the two counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz, the Pajaro River, which flows through the valley, being the dividing line. Just across the river from Monterey County is situated the town of Watsonville, where Claus Spreckles has established his Beet Sugar factory, which has a daily capacity of 350 tons of beets, and the raising of sugar beets has already become a profit-

acre is a low average. Over six hundred acres of land in this valley are planted to strawberries, the season extending from April to Christmas (though they are raised in the open air in every month of the year), and it is estimated that twenty thousand crates of the luscious fruit are shipped annually from these fields. Adding this to the local consumption will give an idea of the immense quantities of berries raised in this section; and the yield of other vegetables, fruits, and cereals has been equally phenomenal. The culture of citrus fruits, olives, figs, and other semi-tropical plants, has recently been prosecuted with good success, which proves satisfactorily that it can be done. Dairying and stock raising is another of its industrial features. The valley is abundantly watered by the Pajaro River, which rises in the mountains and flows through the southern end of the valley; by the Salsipuedes Creek, which flows in an erratic way through the northern end of the valley, watering a large area of farming land; and the lakes, five in number, which cover an area of five hundred acres and are fed by subterranean streams from the mountains. These lakes, embowered among magnificent groves of native trees, prolific in many varieties of fish, and forming an endless source of recreation for boating parties, are among the most attractive features of this very attractive valley.

It is well supplied with railway facilities, the town of Pajaro, in Monterey County, being the junc-

tion of the Santa Cruz and Monterey division of the S. P. R. R., which furnishes rapid transportation to any part of the State and East. As a town Pajaro is not large, but as a business center its dimensions are immense, it being the shipping point for all of this rich country, and the headquarters of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company—and the beautiful school-house would be an ornament to any town. Over all the advantages, natural and artificial, above enumerated, smiles the glorious climate of California, and taken all in all you cannot look upon the like of Pajaro Valley again.

SALINAS AND SURROUNDINGS.

Salinas is the county seat of Monterey County, situated about midway of the valley and ten miles from the Bay of Monterey. It is the commercial center of Monterey County and to-day has brighter prospects than any town of similar size in California.

CANAGER ET CONV

RESIDENCE OF HON. J. D. CARR, SALINAS.

It has a population of about three thousand and is economically goverened by a mayor and common council. Most of the business of the city is transacted on Main Street, which can boast of several handsome and substantial buildings, notably Odd Fellows' Hall, Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co.'s corner buildings, the Abbott and Jeffrey houses, and several other brick buildings. The Court House and high school, illustrations of which are given on a preceding page, in connection with the splendid

engraving of Salinas from the dome of the Court House, would be a credit to a much larger and more pretentious city. Among the private residences there are no grand piles of masonry and brown stone fronts, but there are some of the prettiest cottages, surrounded by green lawns, embowered with flowers, and shaded with evergreens and rare tropical plants, that ever wakened the dream of a poet. But then California is a land of sunshine, of flowers whose commingled fragrance fills the air with sweetest perfume, of rare plants which thrive nowhere else except in the tropics and here, and beautiful homes are the rule and by no means the exception. The city of Salinas is provided with public schools unexcelled by any in the State. There are

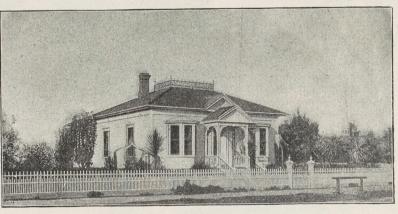
eight church organizations, viz.: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, M. E. Church, Baptist, M. E. Church South, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Catholic. The societies of a fraternal and social character are too numerous to mention. Among the most prominent orders the F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Native Sons of the Golden West have flourishing organizations. The people are broad, liberal, generous, honorable, and cultivated. The writer has resided for eleven years in

various parts of California and nowhere has he found a more superior class of citizens. Better society and more congenial and pleasing surroundings cannot be found in the State. Did space permit I would expatiate upon these features which are the great desideratum of a home.

Salinas is a wide-awake and progressive city; the main street

is paved with stone and the sidewalks are of bituminous rock. The town is supplied with water works and lighted by gas and electricity. There are two first-class weekly newspapers, equal to any in the State, published here, the Monterey Democrat, now in its twentythird year, and the Salinas Index, in its eighteenth year. Thomas Harris is the editor and publisher of the Democrat, which espouses the cause of Democracy but is fearless and independent upon all subjects. W. J. Hill, erstwhile "Old Hill" of the Owyhee (I. T.) Avalanche, an experienced journalist and indefatigable worker, is the editor and publisher of the Index. Both papers have cylinder presses and well-equipped job offices, and have done and are doing much for the development of the county. In this connection the editor desires to acknowledge with appreciative thanks the courtesy shown to him by both of these gentlemen. Much of the data from which this book was compiled were obtained from the files of their papers.

The progressive spirit of the citizens of Salinas was recently displayed by the proposition to vote a bonded indebtedness of \$25,000 for the purpose of improving streets, leveling certain portions of the city, etc., the measure carrying by a practically unanimous vote, there being only two votes recorded in opposition. The judicious expenditure of this money has brought about very desirable results. The assessment roll of the city foots up considerably more than a million dollars, and



RESIDENCE OF C H. W. WAHRLICH, SALINAS.

the current levy for the past year was seventy-four cents on the hundred dollars.

The city has two parks. Sherwood Park, on the east side, was donated to Salinas by Eugene Sherwood, one of the founders of Salinas, and a prominent and progressive man. It is planted with eucalyptus and cypress trees, and, with proper attention, could be made one of the nicest parks in the interior of California. Central Park, in the western part of town, has

no improvements, and the grounds are in litigation. There is a well-equipped fire department, two hose companies, and a hook and ladder company.

With the exception of the Salinas Flour Mill, Iverson Bros., and Conner & Lacy's machine shops, the manufacturing in-

are neid each year, at v

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE J. K. ALEXANDER, SALINAS.

terests of Salinas are not extensive, but the possibilities in this line are great. The most important thing contemplated in this line is the establishment, by Claus Spreckles, of a sugar factory. This factory he has promised the Board of Trade to have in operation by July 1, 1890, with a daily capacity of five hundred tons of beets. This will require the planting of five thousand acres in beets, and means an annual expenditure in the county of nearly a quarter of a million dollars for raw material, besides

the employment of several hundred factory operatives and additional farm hands. Mr. Spreckles pronounces the Salinas Valley the finest beet land in the world, and the tests of the beets thus far show an extraordinary quantity of saccharine matter, from five to eight per cent more than the average. This is sure to be a prominent and profitable industry of Monterey County, the gross income from an acre of beets being from \$50 to \$150. But there are also splendid opportunities for other factories of a different character. In the lower end of the town, at a depth of seventy-five feet, a vein of natural gas was discovered. The people who found it were frightened, and stopped the well up. Its re-discovery would no doubt reward a search, and its practical utility in connection with manufacturing is self-evi-

dent. Any person or persons looking for an opening for a manufacturing enterprise, should correspond with the Secretary of the Salinas Board of Trade, or, better still, come and take a look at the situation.

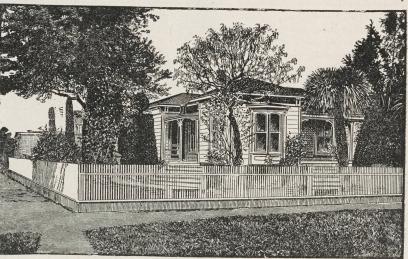
The headquarters of the Monterey District Agricultural Fair Association (District No. 7), composed of Monterey and San Benito Counties, are at Salinas City. The association has a fair-ground and race-track about a mile from town, and a large pavilion near the center of town. The Board of Directors are:

J. D. Carr, President, J. B. Iverson, M. Lynn, P. Kilburn, W. L. Carpenter, H. Carey, Thomas Flint, B. V. Sargent. Wm. Vanderhurst is Treasurer, and J. J. Kelly, Secretary. They receive \$1,200 per year from the State. District fairs are held each year, at which liberal premiums are offered for

horses, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., productions of the soil, manufactures, and arts. Purses are given for races, ladies' equestrianism, etc.

The Salinas Board of Trade, for whom this work is published, is composed of the representative men of the county, and has a membership in the State Board. The object of the organization is to promote the interest of the city and county, by aiding and encouraging desirable immigration, the advancement of commercial interests, etc. Its efforts have done much to bring about the present laudable condition of affairs in Monterey County, which to-day has as bright prospects as any part of the Pacific Coast. The Board realizes that all that is needed to make Monterey County the peer of any of her sisters is immigration. It is bidding

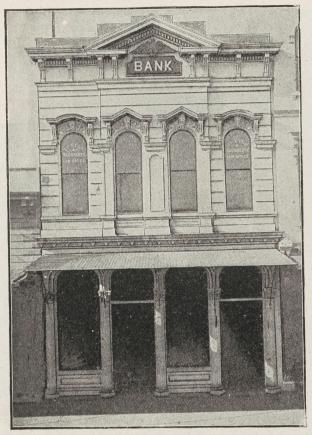
for that now, and if "the signs of the times" are not misleading, within the next five years the population of Monterey County will double. The officers of the Board of Trade are: J. D. Carr, President; Wm. Vanderhurst, Vice-President; Mark Meyer, Treasurer; W. H. Clark, Secretary. Board of Directors: W. P. L. Winham, Wm. Vanderhurst, H. S. Ball, E. St. John, J. B. Iverson, W. J. Hill, A. B. Jackson, Mark Meyer, E. K. Abbott, J. D. Carr, C. P. Nance, P. Kilburn, A. B. Harvey.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. McDougall, Salinas.

Conspicuous among other desirable features and attractions of Salinas are her schools. The public-school system of California is unexcelled by any other State, and the public schools of Salinas rank high. One who has passed through the Salinas public schools, which includes a high school, is equipped for all the practical duties of life. It does not require any prophetic power to see Salinas a city of 10,000 inhabitants. The complete development of the surrounding country, and the establishment of manufactories means a much larger population, but

the signs of the times indicate that within a few years the population of Salinas will treble. With such prospects, it is apparent that it is a good place to make investments.



BANK OF SALINAS.

Besides the Salinas engravings which have received mention the reader will notice views of the residences of Hon. J. D, Carr; ex-tax collector, J. H. McDougall, superior judge, J. K. Alexander; C. H. W. Wahrlich, and Mr. Conklin. These comprise some of the prettiest residences in the city. The cuts of the Abbott House and Commercial Hotel show two of the principal hotels of the city. The Abbott House is the leading hotel of Salinas, is strictly first-class, and is kept by J. H. Lind, a genial and affable hotel man of many years' experience. The building, which is the most expensive structure in the city, is the property of David Jacks, of Monterey. Mr. Smith has recently taken charge of the Commercial Hotel, and is making a good house of it. Attention is directed to thn cut The Democrat is the oldest paper in of the Democrat Office the town.

I. O. O. F. HALL

Is a sightly and substantial edifice, surmounted with a fine town clock. It is composed of brick, with stores below, offices in front upstairs, and a handsome lodge room and auxiliaries in the rear. But by far the most interesting feature of the property is a \$5,000 free circulating library, a gift from the Hon. Jesse D. Carr. On account of the recent completion of the building the library has not all been compiled but soon will be. The beneficent influences of such a library are apparent.

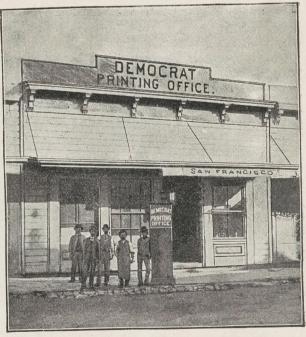
THE BANK OF SALINAS.

Not only is the bank of Salinas a conspicuous feature of the city but for sixteen years it has been so intimately associated with the business interests of Salinas Valley, that it is one of

the most conspicuous features of the county. It was incorporated in April, 1873, and commenced business October 5 of the same year with a paid-up capital of \$200,000, two thousand shares at \$100 a share. The first directors of the bank were: J. D. Carr, President; A. B. Jackson, acting President; Thomas Rea, Hiram Mabury, and Wm. Vanderhurst. There has been no change in the Board except that J. H. McDougal has been elected in the place of Hiram Mabury. W. S. Johnson has been cashier of the bank ever since its organization, and since the spring of 1874 F. P. Johnson, his son, has been assistant cashier. It is the only bank in the county, commands the confidence of the people, and does an extensive business, the average deposits being from \$350,000 to \$400,000 a year. The loans on real estate amount to about \$150 000 a year, but the principal business is advances on grain. It has paid regular ten-per-cent dividends for thirteen years, paying one-per-cent dividends for a short time after its organization. There are only fifteen share-holders, and not one has ever had occasion to call at the bank for his dividend, a check for the amount being sent him immediately after it was declared. The bank has always pursued a conservative course. Once the directors found themselves with a surplus of about \$200,000, which they invested in Government bonds, and needing the money shortly after sold them, clearing between two and three thousand dollars. Recently, to meet the increasing volume of business, the, capital stock was increased to \$300,000. The bank building a cut of which is presented to the reader, cost \$15,000.

DUNCAN McKINNON'S RANCH.

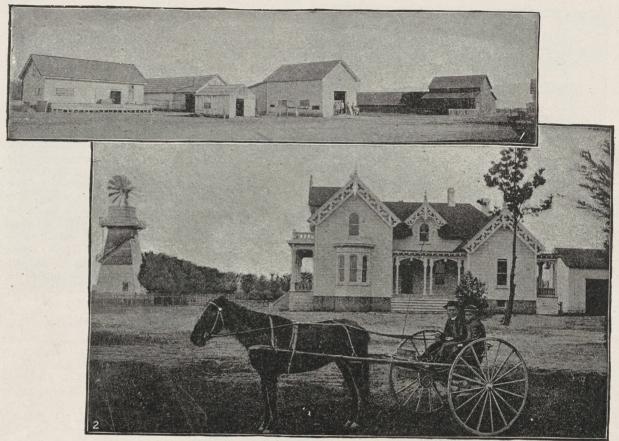
The residence of Duncan McKinnon, an engraving of which will be found in this connection, is one of the finest in the county. It is two and a half miles northeast of Salinas, and surrounded by a farm of thirteen hundred acres of perfectly level land. The soil is very fertile and productive, but at present Mr. McKinnon is devoting less attention to farming and more to dairying. He has recently constructed an immense barn for his cows, the plans of which for convenience and practical utility are unexcelled. But neither this nor his



DEMOCRAT NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, THOMAS HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

handsome residence attracts all the attention of visitors. His out-buildings are very numerous, and are a practical demonstration of what one can do on a farm. He has a complete ma-

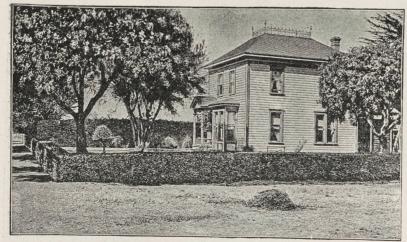
He came to this county in 1867, and in 1874 purchased eleven hundred acres of his present ranch, paying therefor \$60,000. In 1877 he married Miss Alice Maud Hebbron, daughter of J. R.



DUNCAN MCKINNON'S RESIDENCE AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

chine shop, including a magnificent lathe, an excellent carpenter shop, barley crusher, and steam-engine, etc. If he needed it he could make a threshing machine. He is not only a meHebbron, of Monterey County, by whom he has had three children, Duncan Florent, William Elmer, and Ethel Alice, aged respectively eleven, nine, and four years. Two years ago these

little ones were bereft of a mother, and Mr McKinnon seems to find surcease of sorrow only in hard work. He is a model farmer,



RESIDENCE OF S. W. CONKLIN, SALINAS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SALINAS.

chanical genius but a very careful and methodical business man. The success he has attained has been the result of his own efforts.

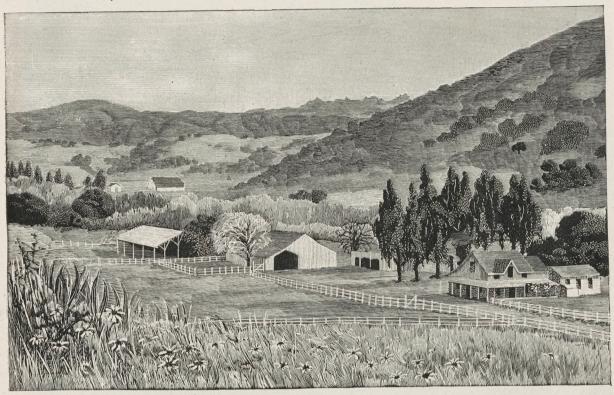
and throughout the workings of his entire ranch there is the manifestation of a high and well-directed intelligence.

Santa Rita, Natividad, and Blanco are the names of three

villages near Salinas of some historic importance but possessing no special resource features not already mentioned.

J. R. HEBBRON'S RANCH.

Six miles northeast of Salinas there is historic ground, the battle-field of Monterey, a more extended mention of which is hundred and sixty-eight acres, the property of James Duncan. It is comparatively a small farm but large enough for Mr. Duncan's needs, and in the era of sugar-beets and fruits which is dawning upon Monterey County, large enough to make him a fortune. The soil is like much of the fine sediment land that surrounds Salinas. Mr. Duncan's residence is a pretty little



VIEW OF RESIDENCE AND LANDS OF J. R. HEBBRON, GABILAN PEAKS IN THE DISTANCE.

made elsewhere. Close by here are the lands and residence of J. R. Hebbron, one of Monterey County's prominent citizens. His ranch of two thousand and fifty acres furnishes some of the prettiest scenes in the county, the accompanying engraving showing the farm buildings and the Gabilan peaks in the distance. Near the residence is a beautiful lake stocked with carp. Looking west the Salinas Valley, with the Santa Lucia



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, SALINAS, L. B. SMITH, PROPRIETOR. mountains in the distance, furnishes a beautiful view, while on every other side are rolling hills, Mr. Hebbron is interested in raising fine stock, and has on his ranch some of the finest horses in Monterey County.

JAMES DUNCAN'S RANCH.

Two miles east of Salinas is a level inclosed tract of two

cottage surrounded by evergreens, fruit, and shade trees. An engraving of it is herewith presented.

A few miles up the valley from Salinas is a ranch of fourteen thousand acres owned by the Spence heirs, and ten miles from Salinas, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the village of Chualar. The Chualar Ranch contains fifteen thousand acres of fine land, and belongs to David Jacks. It is farmed by tenants and is used almost exclusively for growing wheat and barley.

PARIS KILBURN'S RANCH.

A few miles east of Chualar is the ranch of Paris Kilburn,

containing two thousand acres. It is most beautifully situated, partly in the foot-hills, and embraces some of the finest land in the valley. It is well stocked with a nimals of fine breeds. Mr. Kilburn farms other lands besides his own extensive ranch, and is not

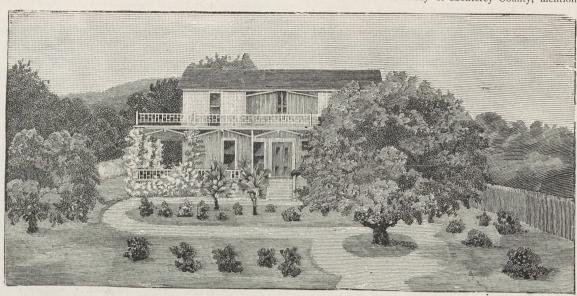


CATHOLIC CHURCH, SALINAS.

only one of the leading farmers of Monterey County but a prominent citizen of the State, having been a delegate to the last

National Republican Convention and a member of the committee which officially informed Mr. Harrison of his nomination.

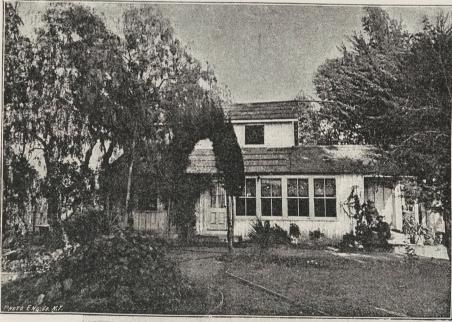
the accompanying engraving. Mr. Spence belongs to a prominent and historical family of Monterey County, mention of



COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF D. J. SPENCE, OAK MOUND FARM.

Two views from Mr. Kilburn's ranch help to embellish a page of this book.

which is made in the biographical department of this book. He owns four thousand acres of land, six hundred acres where





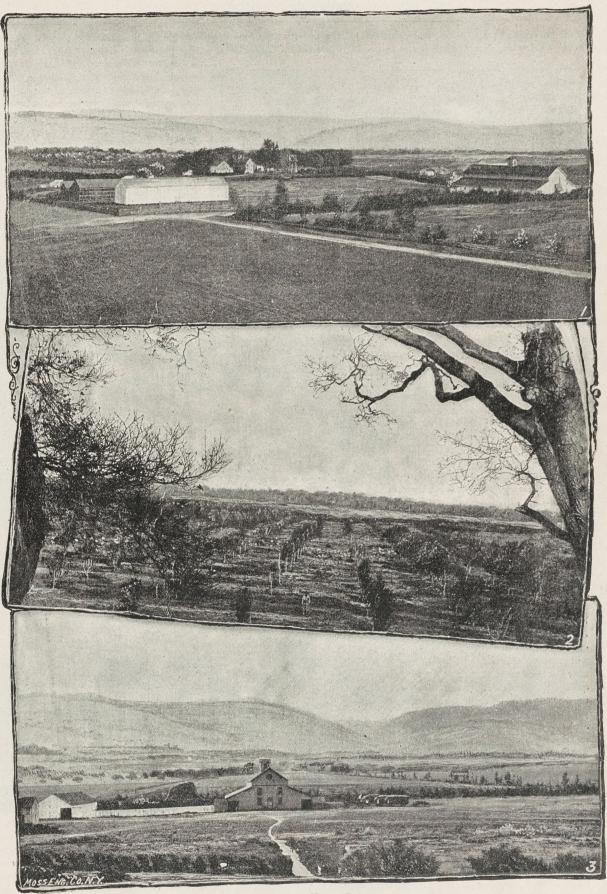
RESIDENCE OF HON. PARIS KILBURN.

OAK MOUND FARM.

About twelve miles south of Salinas City, west of the Salinas River, is the new country residence of D. J. Spence, shown in

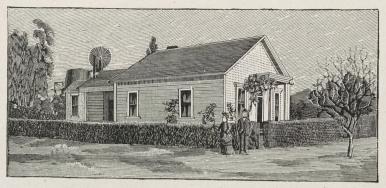
PLOW SCENE ON KILBURN'S RANCH.

his house stands, and the balance on the other side of the river. He is a progressive and enterprising young man, which is shown by the fact that he is planting one hundred acres of



Scenes from Buena Vista Rancho.

fruit, principally prunes, olives, and vines; the balance of his farm he is stocking with fine horses and cattle. His new resi-



RESIDENCE OF JAMES DUNCAN, NEAR SALINAS. (See page 27.)

dence cost \$5,000. It contains thirteen rooms and has all the modern improvements. Mr. Spence expects to spend the summers here, and to reside in San Francisco during the winters.

McLane, of Salinas, Briggs, Fergusson & Co., of No. 314 California Street, San Francisco, being the agents, who have it

in charge. On the 29th, 30th and 31st of January of this year an auction sale was held on the grounds, at which \$131,000 of land was disposed of to actual purchasers. The terms of the sale of this land are such as to render it pre-eminently the place for the man of small means to make a start, or for the capitalist to make an investment. One-third of the purchase price is required as a first payment, the balance to suit purchasers any time within five years, nominally fixed in equal payments due in two, three, four, and five years, with interest at seven per cent. Proper attention to farming ought to enable the purchaser to make all payments, after the first, from the yield of the land itself.

To summarize: This land is first-class in every respect; is accessible to the best markets in the State; is owned by a large company interested in the development of other properties in

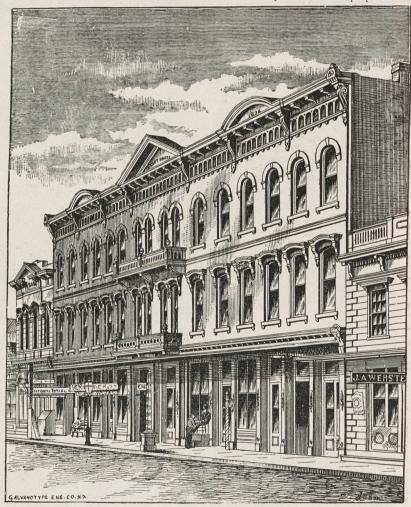
BUENA VISTA RANCH.

This famous ranch, consisting of seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five acres, is located near Salinas, on the west side of the Salinas River, at the foot of the Santa Lucia Mountains. There are some four thousand acres of sediment bottom land, and two thousand acres of rich table-land, the remainder of the tract consisting of low, rolling hills. The Santa Lucia Mountains shelter the lands from hard winds, and springs are everywhere abundant. Besides the abundance of water from natural springs, water can also be reached at from ten to fifty feet from the surface. The west end of the ranch is but three miles from Salinas City, the county seat of Monterey County, and fifteen miles from Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey. Spence station is near the east end of the property.

The soil of these lands is of the very best in the State. On the sediment and ta ble-lands, cereals and root crops are grown in great abundance. The land will produce five hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, and the finest and best quality of sugar beets; wheat grown on this land pays from \$20 to \$40 per acre per annum, and other cereals, as barley, corn, etc., in like proportion; while potatoes, beets, and vegetables pay from \$50 to \$150 per acre. All such fruits as apples, pears, prunes, peaches, apricots, and berries can be grown most successfully at a minimum expenditure; and, as stock-raising has yielded its place. grain raising, so must this latter step aside in time for fruit culture in these

lovely valleys of California, once deemed fit only for the grazing grounds of flocks and herds.

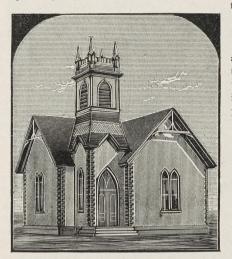
This magnificent ranch has been recently subdivided into lots from five acres upward, and placed in the market, D. G.



ABBOTT HOUSE, SALINAS, H. J. LIND PROPRIETOR.

the neighborhood; Claus Spreckels has given positive assurance that a beet-sugar factory is to be at once erected in Salinas City, and the sugar beet can be grown on the Buena Vista Ranch to an almost unlimited extent, while the expense of pro-

ducing this crop is so slight as to allow a handsome profit; the location of the tract, next to a high mountain on the south, with a forest of trees lining its eastern boundary, induces the precipitation of a larger rainfall than lands differently situated; and, lastly, land can be purchased chaper here by one-half than at any other place within a radius of thirty miles.



GONZALES CHURCH.

GONZALES RANCH.

Twenty miles up the valley from Salinas is a splendid level tract of land of eleven thousand five hundred acres. It belongs jointly to Dr. Mariano and Alfred Gonzalez, whose residences are in San Francisco. The ranch is farmed by renters, but one of the brothers is on the property a large part of the time, and exercises a general supervision over affairs. Some fine stock is kept here, and the blooded horses of the Gonzalez Bros. are known in many sections of the Pacific Coast.

In early days the Gonzalez ranch was used for pasturage, but

for the past fifteen years has been successfully farmed, wheat and barley being the principal products. While nothing has been done on the ranch in the line of horticulture, the experiments of H. Escolle in the adjacent foot-hills certainly prove a bright future for this property. The soil is of sedimentary formation of varying character, but all of it rich. Good well water can be obtained at a depth of twenty-five feet on the low-lands, and about one hundred and fifty feet on the upland. By taking the water from the Salinas River, eight or ten miles above, irrigation could be resorted to.

GONZALES.

The town of Gonzales, located on this ranch, is the shipping-point for the farm products of this section of the valley. It has about three hundred inhabitants, a good school, churches,

societies, etc. The leading mercantile firm is Sarles & Wiedman, and the Brockman House is the principal hotel. There is a full complement of stores, blacksmith and wagon-making shops, etc. The own is favorably located, and in the event of

the subdivision of the rancho will attain to considerable commercial importance.

H. ESCOLLE'S FRUIT FARM.

West of Gonzales, in the foot-hills, Mr. H. Escolle, a native of France, and for many years a successful merchant in Mon-

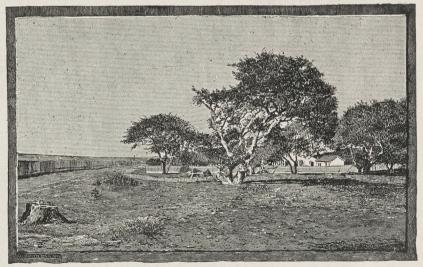
terey, has demonstrated the adaptability of this soil and climate to fruit culture. He has thirteen hundred acres of land, thirty acres of which are growing the following varieties of fruits: Grapes, limes, lemons, oranges, figs, olives, cherries, pears, peaches, apricots, apples, English walnuts and almonds. There are only a few trees of citrus fruits, and they were planted for experiment rather than profit. The olive trees were heavily laden this year, and when the writer was there in December the fruit was just beginning to ripen. Close by the olives is a cluster of orange trees, and their dark-green foliage only partly hid the yellowing fruit. I could scarcely realize that this was a part of the Salinas Valley, until a few years ago considered fit only for grazing purposes. The deciduous fruits are the source of a never-failing revenue. Such fruits are not only large and free of pests, but of excellent flavor. A sixteen-acre orchard of almonds on this farm produced a crop this year which sold for about \$1,200. As a further evidence of the productiveness of this soil Mr. Escolle dug thirty-one potatoes on his place which weighed more than one hundred pounds, and from less than an acre this year gathered eighteen tons of sugar-beets.

SAN VICENTE RANCHO.

This property, containing 14,000 acres of level land, and belonging to the Munras heirs, is ten miles above Gonzales, and is one of the notable landed interests of Monterey County. The town of Soledad, which was for a long time the terminus of the Northern Division of the S. P. R., is located on this ranch.

Like most of the large ranches of the county, it is farmed by tenants, wheat and barley being the principal products. But the character of the soil, etc., indicates its adaptability to many kinds of fruit. Well water in abundance can be had, and here, as in every other part of the valley, windmills are used to pump it to the surface. I am informed that when the demand for land justifies it, this ranch will be sub-divided and sold.

The Laguna Seco is another ranch owned by the same parties. It is a half-league ranch, two thousand two hundred and twenty-two acres, located in the mountains on the west side of the Sa-



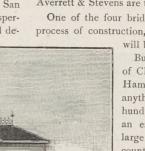
HOME OF EX-SUPERVISOR M. LYNN, GABILAN RANCH, NEAR SALINAS.

linas Valley, and is adapted and devoted to stock-raising and dairying. It is well watered, and has the reputation of being the finest range between the Salinas and Carmel Rivers. The dairying on the range is carried on by Portuguese. This prop-

erty is well timbered, principally with black oak, white oak and live oak.

SOLEDAD.

The town of Soledad, located, as above stated, on the San Vicente Rancho, was for several years one of the most prosperous towns of the county, but the extension of the railroad de-



A. E. AVERRETT'S RESIDENCE, SOLEDAD.

prived it of much Southern trade. But the development of this section of the valley will not only restore its former commercial prestige, but increase its size from a village of two hundred or three hundred inhabitants to a town of one thousand five hundred or two thousand people.

It was named after the old Soledad Mission, which was founded in 1775, the ruins of which, about two miles westward, are an interesting feature of this locality. It is a fact often noted, and worthy of repetition, that the old padres never established a mission except where the surroundings were most desirable

social conditions and several neat cottages, the prettiest of which, belonging to A. E. Averrett, the publisher has deemed sufficiently interesting to be made the subject of an engraving. Averrett & Stevens are the leading merchants of the town.

One of the four bridges across the Salinas River, now in process of construction, is at Soledad, and when completed

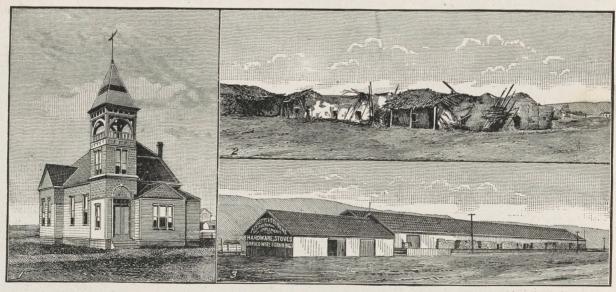
will be of great benefit to the town.

But a sketch of Soledad without a mention of Charley Romie would be like the play of Hamlet minus the ghost. Not that there is anything ghostly about Mr. Romie's two hundred pounds avoidupois, but that he is an essential feature of the place, owning large property interests in the surrounding country, and having unbounded faith in the future of Monterey County. He is a royal entertainer and the prince of good fellows.

LA POSA RANCHO.

Located on the west side of the Salinas River, and commencing at a point about thirteen miles south of Soledad, this magnificent estate—the property of William Dunphy, of San Francisco—challenges the admiration of the beholder. The original

Spanish grant covers the entire valley between the River and the coast mountains, for a distance of nine miles in length, and from one to four miles in width, and comprises some nine thousand acres. Beside this there are a number of small farms and claims purchased from settlers in the foot-hills adjoining, making a total of about twelve thousand acres. Every acre of this land is rich alluvial soil, and capable of producing abundant grain crops. The entire tract is inclosed by a substantial fence and subdivided into fields and pastures to suit the needs of the herds that formerly grazed thereon. The valley



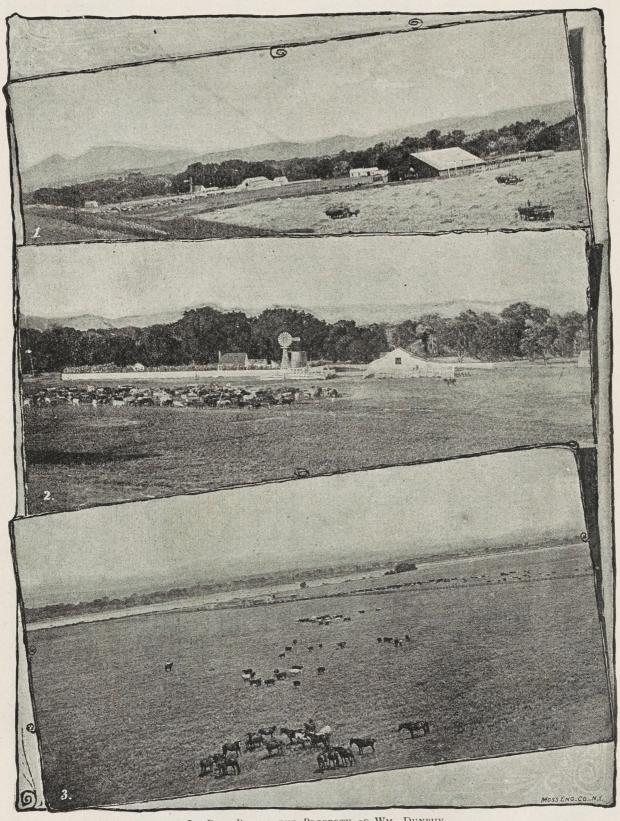
SOLEDAD SCENES.

I. Union Church. 2. Ruins of Soledad Mission. 3. Grain Warehouse.

and the soil fertile. As Monterey has more than any other county in the State of these old relics of early Christianity in California, the inference is obvious.

Soledad is provided with a good public school of two departments, a union church, where all are welcome. There are good

lands are level, yet sufficiently sloping from the foot of the mountains to insure good drainage. The entire area—with the exception of a small portion called the *Monte*, and lying some thirty feet below the general level of the valley—was formerly a solid mass of bunch-grass, clover, and alfileria. The clover



LA POSA RANCH, THE PROPERTY OF WM. DUNPHY.

1. RANCH HOUSE AND HAY FIELD. 2. CATTLE COMING TO WATER. 3. STOCK GRAZING ON THE VALLEY LANDS.

and alfileria covered the space between the roots of the bunch-grass, and in spring-time the entire mass was from two to three feet high. Later in the season the grasses cured and all save the bunch-grass fell to the ground, where it all remained, sweet and wonderfully nutritious, until long after the winter rains began and the new growth took the place of the old. In this way the feed was always abundant, and of the best quality. But stock raising has been superseded by grain raising and other farming. The water supply of this ranch is most abundant, as five wells have been sunk in as many different fields, and windmills, with large tanks, erected. A horse-power has also been provided to each pump, to insure the supply in case of an accident, or failure of the winds. The ranch is finely stocked with cattle, beside horses and mules, the ca tle being of excellent grade—many thorough-bred—and the horses all well bred.

This year Mr. Dunphy has converted this unexcelled stock ranch into a grain farm, with every assurance that the yield will justify the change. This property and many other tracts in Southern Monterey County are becoming too valuable to be used for grazing purposes.

Beside its great value from the standpoint of usefulness this ranch is a picture of beauty. The coast mountains, with their bordering of foot-hills, which form the western boundary, rise to an altitude of several thousand feet. Along the margin of the river for almost its entire length across the ranch the magnificent growth of live-oak trees attest the great richness of the soil, as well as gratify the eye.

Mr. Dunphy is truly one of California's landed princes, as beside the magnificent domain of La Posa, he owns a small empire in the State of Nevada, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres of rich land and eighty thousand acres additional leased with the privilege of purchase. Surely there is no more glorious heritage of wealth than that of our rich lands that attest their appreciation of cultivation by "smiling an abundant harvest."

SAN LORENZO RANCH.

Nearly opposite and across the river from the La Posa Rancho of William Dunphy is the San Lorenzo Rancho, containing thirteen thousand acres, and belonging to C. H. King. Its present owner acquired it in 1884, paying therefor, together with stock, etc., \$105,000. The Southern Pacific Railroad subsequently passing through and establishing a station on the ranch, greatly increased its value, and made it prospectively one of the finest and most valuable pieces of property in Monterey County. The property is composed of three levels, combining the sedimentary formation of the river bottom and the mesa land, which rises above it in two terraces and skirts the eastern foot-hills. The bottom-land is rich and productive, adapted to cereals, root crops and many kinds of fruits. The mesa land, in the days of stock raising, was covered with bunch-grass, an evidence of which still remains upon the unplowed portions of the ranch. Since it has been farmed it has produced fine crops of grain, and of the very best quality. There is only a very small proportion of the ranch which cannot be farmed.

An inexhaustible supply of water can be had at varying depths according to the elevation, and Mr. King is going to prospect for artesian water, which there are many reasons to believe will be found at no great depth. If he finds it as he anticipates, he proposes to construct a reservoir by throwing up a dam at a place where there is almost a natural basin for a lake. With the water obtained it will not require much engineering skill or labor to construct a reservoir which will hold water enough to irrigate a large body of land, besides forming a lake of pure, running water which would be an ornament to any locality.

Mr. King was one of the first men of Southern Monterey County to demonstrate that that section was adapted to farming. The first year he sowed six thousand acres of grain upon land previously regarded as fit only for a stock range, and was rewarded with a splendid crop. The following years he leased the land, but this season he concluded to farm the land himself, and has sown about eight thousand acres of grain. It is interesting to witness farming on such a grand scale. One hundred and fifty horses, some attached to eight-horse gang plows, others to harrows, seeders, etc., is a sight seldom witnessed. With this complement from eighty to one hundred acres are seeded daily.

Mr. King also has extensive dairy interests, and raises some fine blooded stock. He has on the ranch two dairies of three hundred cows each, and keeps three blooded stallions. One of the dairy houses recently constructed is unquestionably the best and most complete in Southern Monterey County. The engraving of scenes of this ranch shows a beautiful grove of liveoaks. A prettier natural scene for picnics, etc., could not be found. The ranch house is a type of these buildings on the large farms of California. The view of dairy stock shows some thorough-bred animals, and the school-house is one of the prettiest in the county.

KINGS CITY.

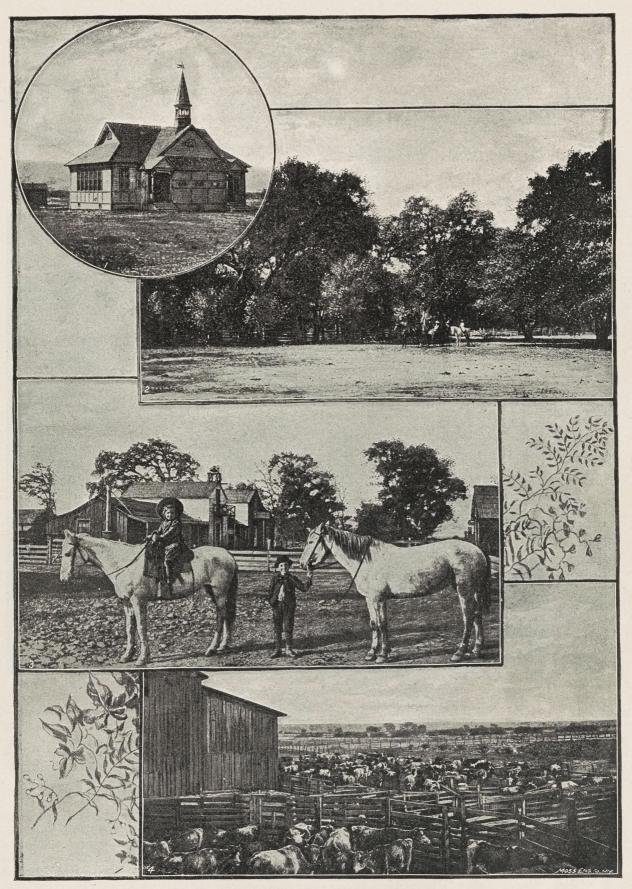
This town is located on the San Lorenzo Rancho, and was named after the owner. It is the first town south of Soledad, and was created by the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad. On July 11, 1886, before the railroad was turned over to the Company, Wm. Vanderhurst, the senior member of Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., arrived in Kings City with seven car loads of lumber, and began the construction of the first building in Kings City. This building is now occupied by the firm as a store, under the name of Sanborn, Porter & Co. The town has grown rapidly, and is now a place of considerable commercial importance, with prospects the realization of which will make it one of the leading towns of the county. One of the best flour-mills in the State, under the management of Mr. Steinbeck, and belonging to the Central Milling Company, is located here. Winkler & Rice also have a large store here.

The town is located so as to not only command the trade of the surrounding country, but natural passes from the mountains on either side make it accessible for people inhabiting the little valleys of the mountains. Before long Mr. King expects to cut up and sell the San Lorenzo Rancho, and this will give an impetus to Kings City which will make it a lively town. But this is not all. Kings City is the stage station for Jolon and Los Burros Mines, and will be the supply station for the mines. The development of these mines means a camp of a thousand or more people, and a road to them, which is now contemplated, means trade and business for the most convenient railroad station.

The county is constructing a bridge across the Salinas River at Kings City, a newspaper has recently been started here, and there is every evidence that the people are wide-awake, progressive, and conscious of the superior advantages of the town.

THE TRESCONY RANCH.

The San Lucas, San Benito, and a portion of the San Bernardo Rancho, aggregating 20,000 acres, are the property of Alberto Trescony, a native of Isqurango Valle de Trono, Italy, who came to Monterey in the fall of 1842. He acquired this property in 1856, at which time and for many years afterward he lived on it and traveled to and from civilization with his life in daily peril. Not only were wild Indians numerous, but bands of marauding Mexicans thought little of taking human life. The old adobe, which was the ranch house many years,



SAN LORENZO RANCH, THE PROPERTY OF C. H. KING.

1. SCHOOL-HOUSE AT KINGS CITY. 2. GROVE OF LIVE-OAKS 3 RANCH HOUSE. 4 DAIRY COWS.

ago, a cut of which is shown in the accompaning views, contains port-holes, an evidence that its builder had provided against Indian raids. At this time the ranch was comparatively valueless, but Mr. Trescony's pertinacity has been rewarded. The Southern Pacific Railroad has opened up this country, and the flood of civilization is pouring in, and Mr. Trescony is a wealthy man, growing richer.

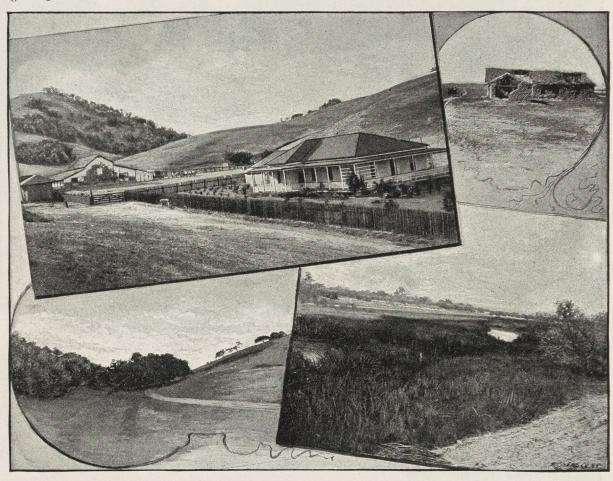
These ranches constitute a fine body of land lying principally on the west side of the Salinas River, sixty miles from Salinas. Until the advent of the railroad they were used for the pasturage of stock, this section of Monterey County being the earliest grass region in the State. Fat cattle as early as February 27th

the lake when he was hungry, and uttered such terrifying yells that the poor animals were unable to run, and he would seize a trembling calf or colt and devour it. Sometimes he varied his repast with an unlucky Indian. When the white man came the monster disappeared. Old natives will tell you they have seen this animal.

Julius A. Trescony is the manager of this vast estate, which is leased to numerous tenants for farming and dairy purposes.

SAN LUCAS.

The town of San Lucas is located on this extensive ranch of Mr. Trescony, and dates its existence to the completion of the



Scenes on the Trescony Ranch.

RESIDENCE OF JULIUS A. TRESCONY. OLD ADOBE RANCH HOUSE SAN LUCAS LAGUNA, ETC.

have been sold from these ranches. But here as elsewhere the railroad has changed the condition of things, and advanced the hand on the dial of civilization. Wheat and barley of the choicest quality are now grown where flocks formerly grazed, about 11,000 acres being good farming land, and the adaptability of the land to fruit culture is proved by an orchard which has been planted on the ranch. But in such a vast area of land there are, as one would expect to find, many varieties of soil. Valuable springs are numerous, and there is running water all the year in this part of the Salinas River.

Among the views from this ranch the reader will find a picture of the San Lucas Laguna. There is nothing special about it to attract attention except the tradition that many years ago it was inhabited by an amphibious monster. He came out of

Southern Pacific Road to this point in 1886. It is similar in many respects to the other towns in southern Monterey County created about the same time. The grain warehouse here is the largest south of Salinas, which is a significant fact, and several mercantile establishments do a thriving business. A fine graded road, built by Mr. Trescony, connects San Lucas with the Jolon country.

San Lucas is also the supply station for a large scope of country lying east. Among the several valleys constituting this country Long Valley is conspicuous, and conspicuous among the many beautiful places in Long Valley is the farm of Judge Griswold, an old resident and prominent citizen of this section of the county, now residing in the town of San Lucas.

Of the social features of San Lucas, there is a parlor contain-

ing thirty members of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the only one in Southern Monterey County. Many of the members resi e at a distance of ten to twenty-five miles, but think nothing of going to lodge on meeting nights.

Lots in the business portion of San Lucas 50x120 are held at from \$150 to \$175 each. All that is needed to make a town here of considerable size and importance, is the settlement and development of the country.

SAN BERNARDO RANCHO,

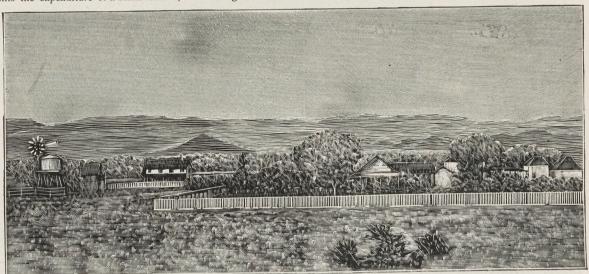
On either side of the Salinas River, in the southern part of Monterey County, is the San Bernardo Rancho, the property of Brandenstein & Godchaux, the well-known wholesale butchers of San Francisco. It is twelve miles long, and contains, with Government land recently acquired, railroad land, etc., about twenty thousand acres. Most of this immense tract is fine farming land, about thirteen thousand acres being level land, and seven thousand rolling hills adapted to fruit, pasturage, etc.

The entire ranch is inclosed with a picket fence which represents the expenditure of a small fortune, there being a total of

average barley yield has been about twenty-five centals to the acre, and wheat fifteen. Three tons of wheat hay to the acre have been frequently cut. The natural grasses of the rancho are alfileria, clover, and bunch-grass, and, like all the balance of southern Monterey County, it is the earliest grass region of the State.

During past years the ranch has supported three thousand head of cattle annually; two thousand head of beef cattle have been sold from it in one year, and five thousand others handled. Besides an unfailing source of water in the Salinas River, good pure well water can be obtained anywhere on the rancho by digging from ten to sixty feet. The abundance of such water is demonstrated by the fact that it is impossible to pump one of these wells dry with a two-and-one-half-inch stream. There is plenty of timber on the ranch for fuel purposes, the principal varieties being live oak, white oak, cottonwood, sycamore and willow. Pepper, Monterey pine, eucalyptus, English walnut, and cypress have been planted and are flourishing.

There is a vast, and apparently inexhaustible, deposit of bituminous rock, such as is used for paving streets, etc. There are also some good oil prospects.



RESIDENCE AND OUT-BUILDINGS, SAN BERNARDO RANCHO.

fifty miles of fencing on the ranch. Most of the level land is the finest alluvial soil, the detritus which for ages has been washed down from the neighboring mountains. As vegetable land it is unexcelled. But with the exception of a limited area it has heretofore been devoted exclusively to grazing. The same firm owns a ranch of twenty thousand acres in Paradise Valley, Humboldt County, Nevada. And while it is a magnificent piece of property, a great deal of it being meadow land, from which large quantities of hay are annually cut, watered by the Little Humboldt River and Willow Creek, it is not the sure grass region one finds at San Bernardo, and, as a result, in partially dry years the Nevada ranch has been overstocked. On such an occasion the Monterey County ranch has come to the rescue, and supported several thousand head of cattle from the Nevada property. Arrangements were made last season to farm the San Bernardo property, but the circumstances above narrated made it impracticable.

It is the present intention of the proprietors to use it mainly for agricultural purposes next season, but what has been done in this line has proved the fertility of the soil and demonstrated its adaptability to cereals and fruit. On the bottom-lands they have cut as many as four annual crops of barley from one sowing. The

No better soil for orchards and vineyards can be found anywhere, and the horticultural experiments have proved a great success. Peaches, pears, almonds, apples, and grapes of the finest quality and most superb flavor, have been produced from the experimental trees planted in the neighborhood. And if expert testimony is worth anything olives will do well on the upland of the west side of the river. A large proportion of the ranch also possesses the chemical properties necessary to produce the finest quality of sugar beets. This year from twelve grape-vines covering an arbor of five hundred square feet, more than two tons of grapes were picked. Indeed, so successful have been these experiments that this year there have been set out six acres of raisin grapes and five acres of fruit-trees, the latter including apples, apricots, almonds, pears, plums, prunes, and peaches.

But by far the most important feature of this ranch is the effort that Messrs. Brandenstein & Godchaux have made to divert the waters of the Salinas for irrigating purposes. In 1884 they organized the San Bernardo and Salinas Valley Cana and Irrigating Company, and proceeded to dig a fifty-foot canal to carry three feet of water, from the Salinas River to the ranch. This canal, with diverging ditches, made it practicable to irrigate



SAN BERNARDO RANCHO, PROPERTY OF BRANDENSTEIN & GODCHAUX.

A Valley Field. Residence. Scenes on the Salinas.

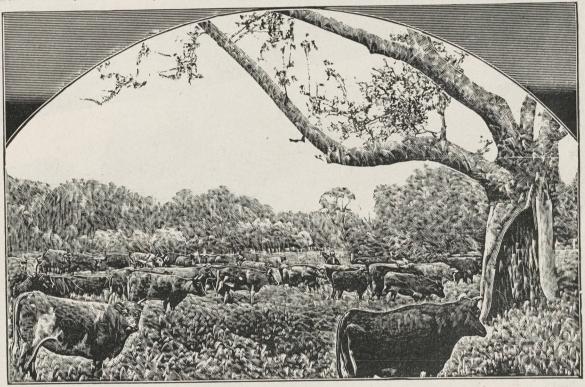
five or six thousand acres of land, and with dams, etc., has cost in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars. The dams, because of improper care, have been destroyed by floods, and until this year the irrigating scheme has not proved a great success. But Messrs. Brandenstein & Godchaux have commenced work on the old ditches and propose this spring to demonstrate the practicability and great utility of irrigation. While irrigation is not absolutely necessary here, it is expected that the resource capacity of the country will be increased by an artificial supply of water.

The scenery on this ranch is beautiful, as the numerous views herewith published will testify. The level land through which flows the Salinas, girt on either side by rolling hills which rise like terraces to the adjacent mountains, furnish an ever-varying kaleidoscopic view with which the eye never wearies. Great groves of oaks and cottonwoods, beautiful grassy glades, sleek horses and cattle, form another picture equally pleasing to

SAN ARDO.

This town is located about in the center of the San Bernardo Rancho, from whence it derives its name. It is one of the towns created by the recent extension of the S. P. R. R., and evidently has a bright and prosperous future. It covers about fifty acres of ground and is beautifully located, commanding a view of the approaching train nine miles to the north and six miles to the south. A park has been laid out adjacent to the town and planted with shade and nut trees. From a sanitary aspect San Ardo is most desirably situated, the drainage to the river being natural and perfect.

Less than three years ago there was not a building where the town now stands. Now one finds a thriving village with a full complement of business houses, a public hall and a lodge of the A.O.U.W. San Ardo is fortunately connected by good roads to nearly all the contiguous country—Indian, Pine, Long,



A SCENE ON THE SAN BERNARDO RANCHO.

the eye. The residence, or, in California parlance, "ranch house," is one of the prettiest in southern Monterey County. Partially surrounded by a beautiful garden in which blooms an almost endless variety of flowers in nearly every month of the year, beautiful arbors, a grand old pepper tree from whose umbrageous limbs a hammock lazily swings, a lawn in front which would be a credit to a city residence, a fountain with its spray falling over a rockery covered with flowers and creeping vines, all combine to make a scene in pleasing constrast to the wild and undeveloped surroundings, and bespeak for Mr. Brandenstein a commendable love for the beautiful. The property for years has been under the immediate supervision of John Martin, than whom there is no better ranch foreman in the State.

Within a few years, or as soon as the railroad is completed from Templeton to Santa Barbara, this large rancho will be subdivided and sold in parcels to suit. Charley, Upper Cholame, and the lower part of Peach Tree Valleys, Paris Valley and Jolon. The road to Jolon was built by Messrs. Brandenstein & Godchaux, and is one of the best roads in the county. And besides this Mr. Brandenstein says there will be a bridge at San Ardo, if he has to build it. A newspaper will soon be established here, and the people are but waiting for the completion of the railroad to Santa Barbara and the cutting up of the rancho, to witness a growth that will be phenomenal, a boom that will be lasting.

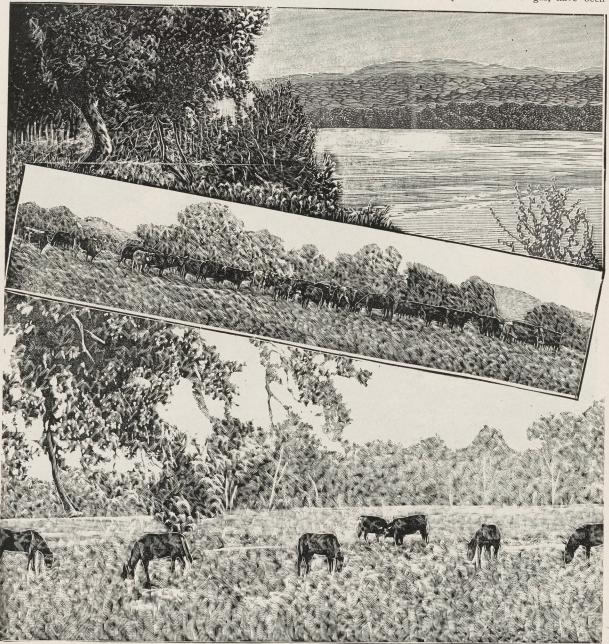
BRADLEY.

The town of Bradley is the most southerly town of Monterey County, and dates its existence only to the railoard era commencing in 1886. It was named in honor of ex-Senator Bradley Sargent, on whose extensive ranch it is located, and whose active interest in the prosperity of Monterey County is appreciated and acknowledged on all sides.

The location of this town is one of the most eligible in the county. Business enterprise has taken a firm hold here, and the completion of the bridge which is being built across the Salinas River, at a cost of \$25,000, will aid materially in developing a large section of country, which is inaccessible during the winter months, when the Salinas River cannot be

sected by fertile valleys, and dotted with hamlets and villages. Of these valleys the Cholame deserves mention as among the most fertile and beautiful. It is owned in part by R. E. Jack, of San Luis Obispo County.

The section around and contiguous to Bradley is rich in mineral indications, and coal, petroleum, and gas, have been



SAN BERNARDO RANCHO.

SALINAS RIVER. CATTLE SCENE HORSES IN PASTURE.

forded. With the railroad on one side, the Salinas River on the other, and the numerous sections of country on all sides being tapped by excellent roads, Bradley has indeed a brilliant future. Tributary to Bradley on the west is a very lovely section known as Hames Valley, which produces a bountiful crop even during the "dry seasons occasionally incidental to California. The southern portion of Monterey County generally is low rolling hills, covered with oak timber, inter-

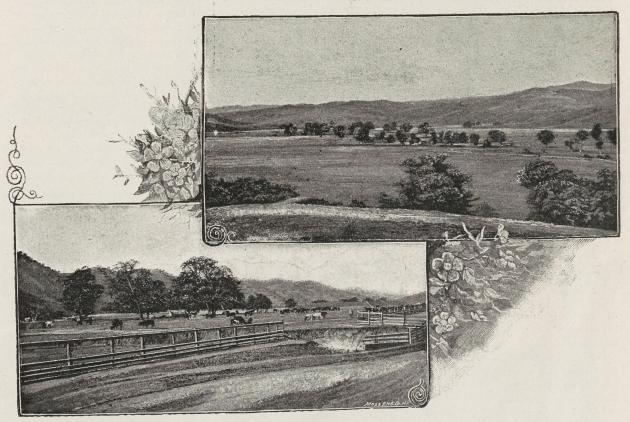
discovered in various localities. On the right bank of San Antonio Creek, west of Bradley, a deposit of bituminous sandstone has been found. Important petroleum discoveries have been made in Little Cholame Valley, near the town of Parkfield, near the line of the S. P. R. R. The locality is in the California "oil belt" and there are springs of both black and green oil flowing over its surface in places. At these springs, or exudations, large quantities of carbureted hydrogen gas es-

capes. The abundance of wood and water in the vicinity of these springs will enable the work of their development to be carried on at reasonable expense. A large body of coal has been discovered three miles east of the Peach Tree store, and sixteen miles from the line of the railroad. The coal is bituminuous, and practical tests show it to be of excellent quality. The Pacific Improvement Company's Coal Mine, located at Tunnels No. I and No. 2 on the S. P. R. R., is quite extensive and important. All things considered, southern Monterey County, when the completion of the S. P. R. R. shall place it on the direct line of the most extensive railroad system in the world, has the promise of a future of agricultural and mineral wealth second to no other section of California.

H. Gimbal & Sons are the leading and representative merchants of Bradley.

of feed, and guaranteeing good crops on that part of the ranch used for farming. It is also a dairy ranch par excellence, and in the present undeveloped condition of the country is better adapted for stock raising and dairying than anything else.

The aggregate of farming land, comprising the many small valleys of the ranch, is about fifteen thousand acres, about two thousand acres of which have been regularly farmed for a number of years. The results of these agricultural efforts have been entirely satisfactory. The soil is rich adobe loam, many places fifteen feet in depth. There are some seven hundred acres of cienega land, a twenty-five acre tract of which, planted to alfalfa, yields two crops a year of four or five tons per acre to each cutting, and is also used for pasturage. The horticultural possibilities of the ranch can only be surmised, although apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, almonds, grapes, etc., planted



PEACH TREE RANCH, PROPERTY OF MILLER & LUX.

VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM LONG VALLEY GRADE. FEEDING CATTLE.

PEACH TREE RANCH.

The topography of the southeastern part of Monterey County is characterized by low rolling hills and a few ridges that rise to the dignity of mountains, encompassing many beautiful little valleys. This general description fits the Peach Tree Ranch, a fine property comprising upwards of forty-five thousand acres of this section of the county, and belonging to the well-known firm of Miller & Lux, of San Francisco.

This ranch has been used mainly for stock raising, for which it is well adapted. It is well watered by numerous springs, there being not less than fifty on the ranch, and by the San Lorenzo and Panchorico Creeks. Besides this, the rainfall here, owing to the mountainous character of the country, is about twice that of the Salinas Valley, insuring an abundance

at the ranch house are yielding fruit excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, and suggest the successful result of horticulture on the place. The first American settler found a peach tree growing on the ranch, hence the name.

Parts of this property are finely wooded with white oak and live oak, and pines on the summits. There have been no mineral discoveries of importance made upon the place, but there are good copper and quicksilver prospects, and there are some valuable coal mines in the neighborhood. The highest elevation is three thousand seven hundred feet above sea level; the elevation at the ranch house, one thousand two hundred and twenty feet. These altitudes render the atmosphere peculiarly pure and healthful. Inclosing this immense tract are some seventy-five miles of board and wire fencing.

PLEYTO RANCH.

This tract of land, located in San Antonio Valley, and consisting of thirteen thousand three hundred acres, is one hundred and eighty miles from San Francisco, twenty-two miles from San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo County, fifteen miles from Bradley, in Monterey County, and twenty-five miles from the Pacific Ocean. Its elevation is from eight hundred to one thousand feet above sea level. It is well watered by the San Antonio River, whose waters, sinking in the summer, can be reached at a depth of from one to two feet. Besides the river numerous springs abound. Water can be obtained in wells at a short depth, and on one portion of the ranch an artesian well, the only one in Southern Monterey County, has been sunk to a depth of one hundred and forty-five feet, its water flowing twelve feet above the surface

MILPITAS RANCH.

The San Antonio Valley, the location of the old San Antonio Mission, was always considered by the Mission Fathers, the sanitarium of the coast, the place where the asthmatics, consumptives, or weaklings of the other Missions, were sent to recuperate. The immense grant of land, some forty-three thousand acres, known as the Milpitas Ranch—the property of Mr. F. D. Atherton, of Menlo Park, San Mateo County, covers the upper part of San Antonio Valley, including the Mission property and a large area of the surrounding hills. The land is principally rolling hills. Some ten thousand acres have been devoted to farming purposes, and the remainder utilized as grazing grounds for the immense herds that are kept on the ranch. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, although adobe is occasionally

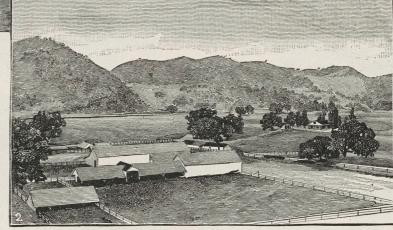
found, which is most excellent for grain raising. The ranch is finely wooded with live oak and white oak trees, these always indicating great richness and depth of soil. Water is abundant, as beside a vast number of springs, including some sulphur springs, water can be readily obtained in the valley at a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. Mr. Atherton has recently put a dam in Mission Creek by the means of which water can be taken over the entire valley in great abundance for irrigating alfalfa fields, etc.



of the earth. This proves that an artesian belt runs through San Antonio Valley. The climate is very fine and healthful, malaria being entirely unknown. Fruits, where tested, have been produced in great abundance without irrigation. Wheat raised in this section is classed as first-quality milling.

The ranch is owned by Messrs. Pinkerton & Jackson. A late survey has been made dividing the interests of the partners, Mr. Pinkerton desiring to hold his land, and Mr. Jackson offering his portion for sale. Mr. Jackson's portion, consisting of some six thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven acres, comprises the western part, known as Harris Valley, besides a large

section in San Antonio Valley. Of Mr. Jackson's interests there are in the San Antonio Valley some eight hundred acres of rich bottom land, alluvial soil, some two thousand of uplands, which is excellent wheat, grain, fruit and vine land; about five hundred and fifty acres of timber and grazing land, and some four hundred acres of river bed. In Harris Valley are two thousand acres of strong wheat land, also adapted to fruit, and one thousand acres of timber and grazing land. Adjoining this are some eight hundred acres of Government land finely adapted to agricultural purposes. The character of the land is generally valley and low rolling hills, covered with scattering oak and cottonwood timber. On this ranch a failure of crops has never been known, although one field has been planted every year for twenty-five years.



PEACH TREE RANCH.

1. PEACH TREE VALLEY LOOKING SOUTHEAST. 2. RANCH HOUSE AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

By expending some \$20,000 the San Antonio River could be brought down, filling a pipe three feet in diameter with a never-failing flow. Mr. Atherton intends this year to plant some twenty-five hundred acres in grain. The wheat of this section is exceptionally fine, bringing the highest market price as choice milling. Alfalfa grows most luxuriantly, and a field of one hundred and fifty acres will be planted this year. Dairying is conducted as a minor interest, the principal industry being stock-raising.

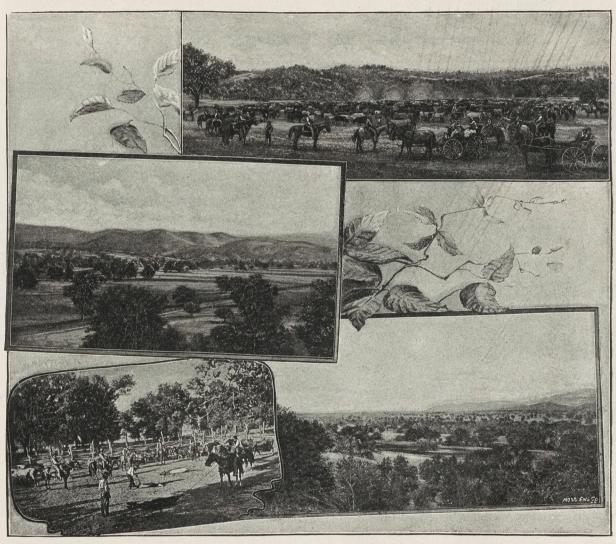
The Milpitas Ranch will undoubtedly come into prominence in the future as a grain, fruit and vine-growing section. The soil and climate are such as to render it the natural home of the prune, peach, apricot, olive and raisin grape. The atmosphere is so dry and pure that raisin making could be conducted with wonderful success. At the Mission are old olive trees which bear fruit of remarkable size and quality. Fruit-trees can all be grown without irrigation.

This ranch is some eighteen miles from Kings City, the nearest railroad station, while its post-office is Jolon, situated on the ranch itself. The climate is exceptionally fine and healthful, as, despite the fact that the thermometer indicates a high temperature during the summer season, the atmosphere is so dry and pure that the heat is not oppressive or disagreeable. Beside the natural wealth of the soil, indications of both gold and

dred acres of land on which are twenty-five acres of orchard earned by his own labor. Mr. Atherton owns a fine property at Monterey, upon which is located the old Mission Carmel. He has thus evinced a most excellent judgment in selections, as it is a demonstrated truth that wherever the early Mission Fathers chose a place for their Missions the spot was one especially favored by nature in soil, climate, and other essentials of prosperity.

RANCHOS EL PIOJO AND SAN MIGUELITO.

Conspicuous among the many excellent tracts of land in the county of Monterey is that body containing thirty-five thou-



PLEYTO RANCH, THE PROPERTY OF PINKERTON & JACKSON.

A Rodeo. Views of the Pleyto Ranch. Branding Cattle.

quicksilver are found on the ranch, as also a first-class quality of limestone.

For the purpose of bringing this land into notice, and illustrating its capabilities, Mr. Atherton offers these remarkable terms to experienced men who desire to become actual settlers: He will deed one hundred acres to such a man, upon condition that he shall plant and cultivate, for Mr. Atherton, twenty acres of fruit-trees, every year for five years, Mr. Atherton furnishing the trees for his own twenty acres, and also for five acres for the man. At the end of five years Mr. Atherton would have one hundred acres in trees, and the other party would own one hun-

sand four hundred and sixty-five acres, and made up of the two original Spanish grant ranchos, known respectively as the El Piojo, of thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres, and the San Miguelito, of twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five acres, and the property of the Newhall Land and Farming Company.

In general appearance and character, it is a far-stretching valley, about twenty miles long and six or seven wide, divided into natural divisions by small ridges and water courses. Located between the main chain of the Santa Lucia Mountains on the west, and a spur of the same chain on the east, it lies

between these as a basin for those water-sheds, and a garden of alluvial deposits; and with all the advantages and richness usual to mountain valleys, the favor of location is shown in the never-failing streams, the bubbling springs, the luxuriant growth of grasses, and the magnificent stretches of timber.

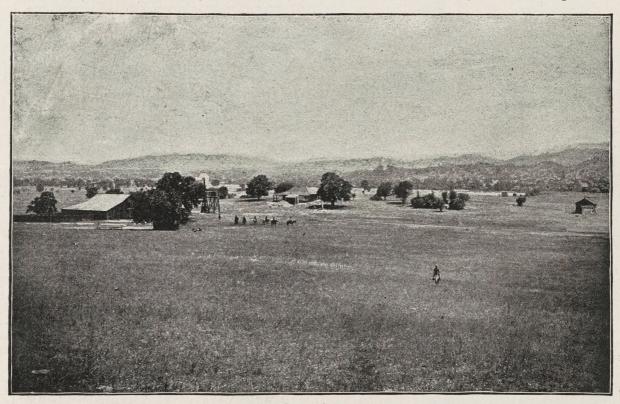
The fact that these tracts were selected in the years 1841 and 1842, respectively, by the early residents, as the most favored spots of this new country, when the choice of location was to be had for the asking, is almost conclusive by itself, of the comparative worth and value of this body of land.

From the earliest days up to the present time this property has been continuously used for the raising and grazing of cattle in a somewhat primitive style, as the most profitable and least expensive manner of handling such a large body of land in its entirety. The present owners have always been able to main-

quantity and quality of alfileria, clover, wild oats, and other natural grasses produced on this tract of land, has given it a most enviable reputation for richness of soil and for advantage of location.

While the general character of the tract is that of an elongated valley, it is subdivided, by small ridges and water courses, into divisions or bodies of level land, varying in size from fifty to five thousand acres, and on the whole shows a proportion of first-class land rarely found in such a large extent of country.

So favorably located between mountain ranges, it is but natural that the whole tract should be uncommonly well watered, not only in quantity, but in location. The main bodies of water are the Nacimiento River, the Piedra River, the Gavaland Creek, and the Piojo Creek, which, with their endless branches and numberless arms, flow water throughout the



RANCH HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, MILPITAS RANCH.

tain here as large a herd of cattle as can be found on any place of the same size in this State, and the average sale of beef cattle for the San Francisco market has always been sufficiently satisfactory to justify the continuation of its present use.

Having been used for grazing purposes only, little or no farming, husbandry, or planting has ever been attempted, except the raising of hay for domestic use, of which an annual crop of from two to four tons per acre has always been produced, according to the season. The successful results, however, in grain and fruit raising and general farming, obtained in the vicinity on soil of acknowledged inferiority, is sufficient evidence of the capability of this land when in the hands of farmers, specialists, and small owners.

The soil of all the tillable land is of a heavy black alluvial nature, sufficiently mixed, however, with sandy loam so as to make it exceedingly rich and easily worked; and even the hill-sides, not susceptible of cultivation, have a surprising fertility, as shown by the abundant growth of grasses and trees. The

entire year; and these streams are so situated that, should necessity demand irrigation for any branch of industry, a system could easily be perfected and used upon the larger part of the ranchos; but of this necessity there is little doubt and no fear, as the rainfall during the winter season has always been sufficient on these tracts to produce and perfect all manner of things springing from the soil. And, as in all other countries having a wet and dry season, the success for each year being dependent upon the rainfall, it is but proper to mention that the average rainfall here, for many years past, has been not only in excess of most other places in the well-watered county of Monterey, but, from its location in the mountains, greater than on tracts five or six miles distant.

A better or more finely wooded body of land can hardly be imagined. Trees, consisting of oak and pine, grow scattered throughout the valleys and on the hill-sides, in all the verdure and attractiveness of primitive nature, but sufficiently scattered, however, to leave abundant space for pasturage and cultivation.

Fire-wood and excellent fence material can here be obtained for domestic purposes and for sale, in sufficient quantities to last one thousand families for years to come.

Further, among the present resources may be found lime of the very best quality in large quantities, with an inexhaustible supply of fire-wood for burning the same close at hand, and in the mountains of the vicinity, not more than four or five miles distant, are groves of redwood, fir, and sugar-pine, as if nature had intended that the inhabitants of this section should find building material within easiest reach. Lumber-mills will undoubtedly soon be established, and the near future will find residents reaping the advantage of having the first necessity at their very doors.

With all these favorable opportunities, still resting here in the idle lap of nature, all now that remains necessary is to perGovernment land claims have been converted into productive farms. This country is known as Jolon Flat, and has an elevation of about one thousand feet above the sea. From here a journey oceanward of eight miles brings you to the Nacimiento River, the terminus of the wagon-road, and the commencement of the trail to Los Burros Mines. One follows the sinuous course of this trail over ridges, and around mountain-sides, which pitch at an angle, in some places, of forty-five degrees, ever upward, when, at a distance of about ten miles, the summit of the mountain chain is reached. The scene is indeed inspiring. The Santa Lucia Peaks are not far away, and the immediate surroundings are rough and wild. The mountains are twisted and contorted, their summits bristling with pine trees, and their sides in many instances burnt and blackened with fires, and crevassed with gullies. The rain that falls here

during the winter months has averaged forty inches annually for the past ten years, as much as seventy-two inches falling one season. Where the mountains are not burned, their sides are covered with an apparently impenetrable growth of underbrush; and but a few miles further westward, and seemingly at your feet, thunders the Pacific Ocean.



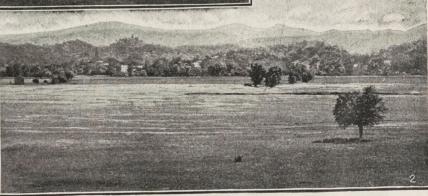
fect the development of resources, and produce what experiment has already demonstrated, and with the plow bring forth from the rich soil, that has never known anything but its own grasses, those results that surely come in favored lands, as a reward of industry and toil.

This tract of land is situated six miles west from the town of Jolon, twenty miles distant from the Southern Pacific Railway, and but ten miles distant from the ocean, to which a wagon-road is one of the contemplated advantages to this vicinity.

This property, owned by the Newhall Land and Farming Company, a close corporation, has been in the possession and use of the family for nearly twenty years; and while it has always paid handsomely, and is, if held intact, a property of great prospective value, the present owners are ready, when in their judgment the proper time arrives, to assist the development of this section by offering for sale this body of land in subdivisions suitable to the wants of an incoming population.

LOS BURROS MINES.

Leaving the railroad at Kings City, a stage ride of twenty miles southwestward brings one to Jolon, ocated, as heretofore mentioned, upon the Milpitas Rancho. The country immediately surrounding Jolon, and southward, may be described as a plateau, upon which, during the past few years, many



A RODEO AND FIELD VIEW, MILPITAS RANCH.

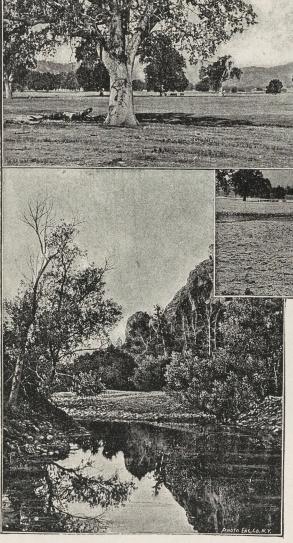
Here, in this solitude of human sounds and babel of nature's, a town, thriving, busy, and active, would be the last thing expected. But a little distance toward the ocean lies the unexpected, the town of Manchester, created by Los Burros Mines. The country over which we have cast a cursory glance is Los Burros Mining District, and, approaching the camp, we hear the thump, thump, thump of the mill where the ore is being crushed, and the precious mineral extracted.

For many years gold has been found in this range of mountains, but the broken and twisted geological formation discouraged prospecting for a ledge. Wm. Cruikshank, who built a home in a little valley of these mountains years ago, has had an abiding faith in the existence of gold-bearing quartz in paying quantities, and years of search have been rewarded by the discovery of a mine which is wonderfully rich.

On the 24th of March, 1887, W. T. Cruikshank, a son of Wm. Cruikshank, found the croppings of a ledge at the head of a cañon about three miles from the ocean. An assay of the rock proved it to be very rich. Work was immediately commenced, and pay-rock was obtained, to express it in miners parlance, "from the grass roots down." The assays ran from \$100 to \$8,000 per ton; the ore mills freely, most of the quartz being decomposed. A three-stamp mill was put up, and con-

been encountered, rich as it is, at the surface. To reach it, several small veins or stringers were cut through, varying from six to eighteen inches in width. Estimating only on the rock between the lower level and the surface, there are more than \$3,000,000 in sight; and if further prospects are not deceptive, this mine will prove one of the richest in California. It is known by the name of Last Chance, and arrangements are now being made to increase the capacity of the mill.

The discovery of this mine created considerable excitement of a local character, and it was not long before not less than five hundred claims were plastered over an area of eight square miles, and nearly all of them owned by impecunious people waiting for somebody else to develop the country, and



Scenes from El Piojo and San Miguelito Ranchos.

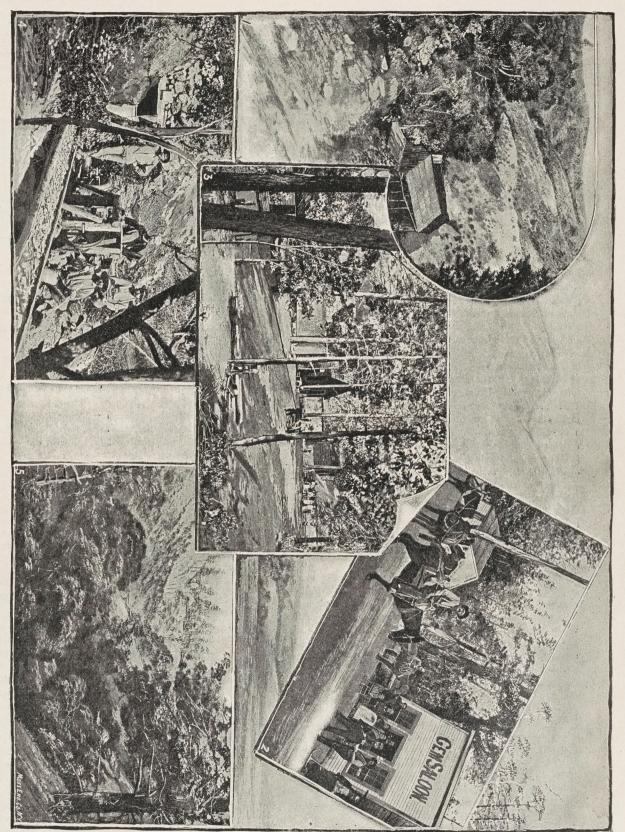
siderable ore was crushed, yielding rich returns, the gold selling for \$18.25 an ounce.

After sinking on the vein several feet, and tracing the ledge to the water edge, three miles away and nearly four thousand feet below, it was resolved to run a tunnel and tap the vein at a depth of more than one hundred feet. This was done, and at a depth of one hundred and forty feet a seven-foot ledge has make their property valuable. This is the reason that more has not been done at Los Burros Mines. But in addition to the work on the Last Chance, a tunnel in the Brewery Mine has struck the ledge, and the Salinas Mining Company has begun active operations upon some of the best prospects in the camp. This company is composed of some of the representative men of Salinas. The Bradley Mining Company, of which Ex-Senator Bradley Sargent is President, has a number of fine prospects, and will undoubtedly develop something rich. Of the mines upon which some work in the way of development has been done, are the Last Chance, Ophir, Melville, Old Man of the Mountains, Oakland, Gillis, Brewery, Shoo Fly, Logwood, Goodrich, Plaskett, Moore's, Eureka, Cañon, Grand Pacific, Manchester, Ajax, King, Queen, Plumed Knight, Scorpion, and St. Julien.

All of this country prospects. Ed. Caldwell, a merchant and hotel-keeper at the mines, dug a well, and found gold in every bucketful of earth he examined. Mr. C. thinks he has a mine in his well. Nuggets have been found weighing as much as \$13, and the children pan out gold in nearly all the gulches.

At present there are only about one hundred people here, but it is anticipated that there will be a rush for the camp in the spring, and within a year it will not be surprising to find Los Burros a thriving camp of one thousand or more people.

The illustrations of mining scenes convey an idea of the character of the country, etc. Scenes 1, 4, and 5 are views of the



Los Burros Mines.

1. Place of First Discovery. 2. Pack Train After Unloading in Front of Ed. Caldwell's Store and Saldon, 3. The Town of Manchester. 4. Tunnel to the Cruikshank Mine.

5. View of Canyon in Which Is Located the Cruikshank Mine.

Last Chance Mine and the cañon in which it is located; 3 is engraved from a photograph of the town of Manchester, and 2 is the pack-train just after unloading in front of Ed. Caldwell's store and saloon.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Briggs, Fergusson & Co., a leading real-estate firm of San Francisco, agents for the Buena Vista Ranch, near Salinas, have kindly prepared for the publisher of this work a list of the most common questions asked by Eastern correspondents, to which the following answers, in brief, are given.

There are no better fruit and vegetable lands in the State than those of Monterey County .- Many ranches or farms may be found with springs or small streams that furnish abundance of water.—One dollar per foot is the average cost of digging wells.-Water is found all the way from four to one hundred feet.—Thirty to fifty feet is a fair average of the depth of water from the surface. - There are vast level plains like a floor, enormous tracts of beautiful, slightly rolling land, all capable of cultivation; and there are hills too steep to cultivate without leveling.—It is what is called an exceptionally well-watered country here, though in Indiana or Illinois, or other Western States, it would not be called so .- Without exception, there is no more healthy locality in the State, or, for that matter, in the United States. - Malarial diseases are absolutely unknown, and an ague patient was never seen here, except as he came from some other place to recover his health.—The society is as it is in all new countries.—The people are intelligent and progressive, but are not bound down by any of the artificial divisions of city life.—Every person stands on his own merits.— There are societies and members of all the religious denominations here, but it can hardly be said that any predominate. There are free schools, and the schools of California are noted for their excellence. - Barley and wheat are largely grown, and the other cereals can be, but are not to any extent. - Vegetables of all kinds thrive the year round.

There are no swamps in the entire Salinas basin. All the land is well drained.-Much of the land is entirely naked of timber, but the larger portion has oaks scattered over it. Sometimes these trees are very dense, but ordinarily they do not grow so closely as to interfere with cultivation; and it is a singular fact that grain will grow luxuriantly close up to the tree trunks, and the plow may be run as closely as a team can get without trouble, as the roots strike down instead of being on the surface.—There are rabbits, quail, deer, and in the mountains an occasional bear. But sensible men don't hunt the latter, on account of the natural depravity of these animals, which tempts them to become hunter, instead of hunted.—Dry goods and groceries are somewhat higher than at the East, though still very reasonable.—Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 to \$4.00 a day; blacksmiths', same; common laborers', \$2.00 to \$2.50.—Good cows cost \$25 to \$50; sheep, \$1.50 to \$2.50; horses, \$50 to \$200.—The expense of a trip from the States to Monterey County is about \$75, and it may be done for less by joining some of the numerous excursion parties.—There is no better range in the world for stock.—Ground squirrels and gophers are no more a pest than in any other locality.-There is no heavy adobe, but almost any kind of soil desired may be found in the vast Salinas basin.—There is no alkali here, neither are there any Indians .- Price of lumber is \$25 to \$38 per M; brick, \$7.00 to \$9.00 per M.—Freight rates are \$3.00 per ton to San Francisco from Salinas.—There is abundance of good clay to make brick.—Shipments are mostly made by rail. Fare to or from San Francisco by rail is \$3.25.—This locality is not troubled with fogs.—Three hundred days out of three hundred and sixty-five are clear.—The running streams in the

mountains are numerous, but not in the plains.-The lands are adapted to dairying.-Poultry do well.-Barbed wire is most commonly used for fencing, and costs six cents a rod for a single wire. Three wires are the general rule.—The most direct route from the East to Monterey County is the Union and Central, or Southern Pacific to San Francisco, then branch Southern Pacific to Salinas City.—Title to the lands, United States patent, and absolutely unassailable.—There are good openings here for many lines of business.—The cost of board and lodging at private houses is \$4.00 to \$7.00 a week.—The water is good.—Cord-wood costs \$3.50 per cord.—There are very few snakes here, and no centipedes. No one has starved to death here yet, but it is better to have some capital to start on.—As the country grows there will be a greater demand for labor, but at present this demand is not so great. New enterprises are under way, however, which create a demand for help, and no one wanting work has yet been unable to find it. During harvest there is sometimes a scarcity of help, and good wages are paid.

RANDOM NOTES.

There are eighty-four school districts in the county.

Ripe strawberries are picked every month in the year in Monterey County.

Twenty acres of the rich land in the Salinas Valley will support a family.

Pumpkins weighing two hundred and fifty pounds are common in the Salinas Valley.

The assessed valuation of Monterey County in 1887 was \$14,-540,190; in 1888, \$15,446,945.

In 1865 the Rancho Bolsa Nueva y Moro Cojo, at Castroville, containing thirty-six thousand acres, was offered for \$18,000. In 1888, two thousand two hundred acres of the same ranch sold for \$100,000.

The Salinas Valley, being alluvial throughout its entire length, is as level as the prairies of Illinois, and far more fertile. Wells sunk one or two hundred feet find the buried remnants of former generations of animals and forests throughout every foot of their descent.

J. D. Roberts won prizes on the following articles at the Arroyo Grande Fair: Onions, five pounds, two and one-fourth ounces each; pumpkin, two hundred seventy-four pounds; beet, one hundred pounds. Some Eastern people who were there had never see such things before and regarded them with great wonder.

Adjoining the Oak Mound Farm of D. J. Spence, and near the Escolle Fruit Farm, which are described in the preceding pages, is the Malarin Ranch, a magnificent tract of land, adapted to farming, dairying, and stock raising. It is well watered and well improved, and in the near future will be valuable horticultural property, as it has been demonstrated on lands close by that all kinds of fruits do well. No better place than this for an olive farm could be selected.

Dr. E. K. Abbott has kept a record of the temperature at Salinas since May, 1872, and the assertion is hazarded that for equability there is no city in California, unless it be on the sea-coast, that can compare with it. Covering a period of five consecutive years, the mean temperature for January was 46.6° Fahrenheit, for July 59.2°. The highest temperature recorded during that period was 96°, the lowest 20°. The average annual rainfall, as kept by Dr. Abbott during the same periods, is 14.43 inches. But more rain falls in the mountains, and the temperature is higher in the southern part of the county.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HISTORY OF MONTEREY COUNTY.

T is not the province of this work to present a complete and perfect history of Monterey County, going into the minutia of details. Such a collaboration of facts would make a volume too large to subserve the primary object of this publication—to advertise the resources, advantages, and prospects of the county. But an epitomized record of one of the oldest and most prominent counties of California will be interesting and appropriate in this connection, as it will enable the reader to trace the county's progress and development, and compare its present attainments with its primitive condition.

From the earliest period of California's history, Monterey has been conspicuous as the objective point of navigators and explorers, and the arena where were enacted many of the important political and historical events of the country. As early as 1602, Don Sebastian Vizcaino, sailing under instruction from Philip III. of Spain, entered Monterey Bay, and, landing with two priests and a body of soldiers, took possession of the country for the king. A cross was erected and an altar improvised under an oak tree, at which was celebrated the first mass ever heard in the land now known as California. The place was named Monterey in honor of the viceroy of Mexico, Gaspar de Zuniga, Count of Monterey, the projector and patron of the expedition. The departure of this expedition returned the place to its primitive conditions, and the silence in its history was not broken for a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years. When Father Junipero Serra, President of the band of Franciscan missionaries sent to the coast in 1768, was planning his work in California, the most cherished object of his expedition was the founding of a mission at the "Monterey" of Vizcaino's discovery. In 1770 this cherished dream was realized, and the Mission San Carlos de Monterey was established on the 3d of June of that year, "being the holy day of Pentecost" as the Father Serra expresses it. About the end of the year 1771 the mission was removed to Carmelo Valley, some five miles from the bay of Monterey, and called the mission San Carlos de Carmelo. This was done by order of His Excellency the Marquis de Croix, and here, on the banks of the Carmelo River, still stands the old stone church then erected, beneath whose sanctuary repose the remains of Father Serra and three of his co-workers, including Father Crespi, his trusted friend and adviser. The presidio, or military establishment, still remained at Monterey. In its inclosure was the chapel, which is the site of the present Catholic Church; while on the hill overlooking the bay was erected a rude fort, the remains of which are yet discernible.

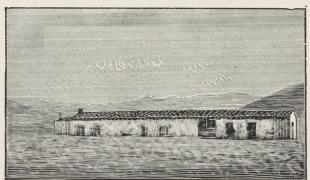
Monterey County is rich in mission relics, as besides San Carlos, the Mission San Antonio, founded by Father Serra, July 14, 1771, was located some twelve leagues south of Soledad; the Mission Soledad was established October 9, 1791, on the left bank of the Salinas River, in a very fertile section; that of San Juan Bautista, 1794, ten leagues from Monterey, in the present county of San Benito, an offspring of Monterey County, and San Miguel, July 25, 1797, on the Salinas River, in the county of San Luis Obispo.

The first Indian baptism by the missionaries in the State was celebrated in Monterey, on the 26th of December, 1770. Monterey County must have been a properous region during those

early days, when the missions flourished and prospered almost beyond precedent, when their fertile acres were cultivated and made to yield princely returns by the Indian converts, and their immense herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs roamed undisturbed across these beautiful hills and valleys. It may be well to explain that under Spanish rule the government of California was divided into three departments, viz., the ecclesiastical, established at the missions; the civil, at pueblos, and the military, at presidios. The first authority for granting lands in Alta California was given by the Spanish Viceroy to Comandante Rivera y Moncada upon the occasion of his appointment, in 1773, and under these instructions the first California land grant was made, to one Manuel Bruton, a soldier of the presidio at Monterey, who had married an Indian neophyte, named Margarita Maria. The land granted was near the Misson San Carlos at Carmelo, and was one hundred and forty varas square. The grant was made with much ceremony and in due form, but there being no description by permanent landmarks, in course of years the stakes set up at the time rotted down, the witnesses died, it became impossible to locate the ground, and the grant failed on account of uncertainty.

The first European lady to come to California was the wife of Governor Fages, who arrived in Monterey in 1783. Their child, born about 1784, was probably the first child born in California of European parents. As the "Señora Gobernadera," as she was called, was something of a malcontent, and made domestic matters very lively for her spouse at times, it is to be trusted that her mantle has not fallen upon Monterey. The first complete system or code of legislation for the province of "the Californias," was framed by Governor Felipe de Neve, and dated "June 1, 1779, at the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey." This "Reglamente" received the royal approval soon afterward.

About the year 1813 the twenty-one missions in California yielded annual revenues aggregating two millions of dollars. They had then reached the zenith of their prosperity, but in that year the first stroke of their death-knell was sounded when the Spanish Cortez, during the struggle for national independence that was being waged on Mexican Territory, ordered that the authority of the Franciscan Friars in California be superseded by that of the secular clergy. With the downfall of Spanish power in Mexico in 1822 came the last stroke of the knell, although the missions were not formally abolished and their property confiscated until 1845. They had then "nothing left but a place in history to record their ruin." During all this time Monterey was the seat of government, and the most important point along the coast. From about the year 1825 or 1830, a large and increasing number of settlers had been pouring into California, -Mexicans, attracted by the fine soil; trappers and hunters who had emerged from the deserts east of the Sierras; Russians from Russian America; sailors and adventurers of all nationalities, who had escaped from merchant ships or who had been left here at their own request; and, occasionally, a citizen of the Eastern States, more venturous or more restless than his neighbors. Monterey must have been, during this period, the residence of a community more thoroughly cosmopolitan than any other place on the In 1834, during the administration of Governor Figueroa, the first printing press and types brought into California arrived at Monterey; the first printing done was some invitations to a ball to be given in Monterey, November 1, 1834. The Government printing office, established at Sonoma in 1839, was removed to Monterey in 1842.



Adobe Residence of Gov. Juan B. Alvarado.

In March of 1839, Juan B. Alvarado, then Governor of California, appointed William E. P. Hartnell "Visitador-General" of Missions, whose duty it was to attend to the complicated affairs of the missions and deal out justice to all concerned. This gentleman, an English merchant of Monterey, who became a resident of the county in 1822, and a naturalized citizen in 1830, was an accomplished linguist and accountant. This appointment was most appropriate, although the almost insurmountable difficulties he experienced in attempting to regulate the disorders everywhere existing rendered the duties of the office exceedingly arduous and distasteful; he therefore resigned the position on the 7th of September, 1840.

In October, 1842, Commodore Jones, U. S. N., under the impression that the brewing disaffection between Mexico and the United States had actually culminated in a declaration of war, entered the harbor of Monterey, captured the fort, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and declared California a territory of the United States, greatly to the satisfaction of most of the inhabitants. But finding himself in error, he next day hauled down his colors and humbly apologized to the Mexican authorities for his conduct.

In January of 1846 John C. Fremont, the leader of a United States expedition to the coast, who had come to Monterey for the purpose of having an interview with Governor Castro, became involved in unpleasant relations with the Mexicans. He was ordered on the 3d of March to leave the country with his men. He replied by moving to a ridge of the Gabilan Mountains at the back of the Alisal Rancho, pitched his camp at a summit called Hawk's Peak, within full view of the Mexicans at San Juan Bautista, threw up a breast-work of logs, and hoisted the American flag. On the night of March 10 he quietly withdrew his forces and marched leisurely toward the Sacramento River, leaving the Californians to pursue or not, which they chose not to dσ.

In 1846 there were two thousand American citizens in California, about three thousand foreigners who were friendly to them, as against some three thousand who were neutral or hostile. On the 7th of July of that year, war having actually commenced between the United States and Mexico, Commodore John D. Sloat raised the American flag, took possession of Monterey, in the name of the United States Government, and issued a proclamation as Governor of the Territory, this time with better success than that of the fiasco of Commodore Jones. Two days later the United States troops took possession of San Francisco, July 10 of Sonoma, and July 12 of Sutter's Fort.

Commodore Sloat acted as Governor until the 17th of August of the same year, when Commodore Robert F. Stockton was proclaimed his successor.

On the 3d of June, 1849, Gen. Bennett Riley, who was then the Military Governor of California, called a convention to meet at Monterey on the 1st of September to frame a State constitution. This was deemed an urgent necessity, as the provisional government existing since the conquest of California by the United States, was but a temporary affair, and by no means adequate to the needs of so incongruous and rapidly growing a population thus strangely thrown together. This convention, consisting of forty-eight members, and representing all parts of the State, and almost every State in the Union, assembled at the time appointed. As part of the delegation was Spanish, it was found necessary to have a translator, and Wm. E. P. Hartnell was appointed to that position. After six weeks of deliberation, during which the constitutions of New York and Iowa were taken as models, and proper selections made from each, a constitution was framed, reported, adopted, and signed October 13, 1849. This was submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th of November following, when twelve thousand and sixty-four votes were polled in its favor, eight hundred and eleven against it, and twelve hundred were set aside on account of informality. In December, 1849, Peter H. Burnett was elected Governor of California under this constitution, and application made in due form for the admission of California into the Union, which application, after a long period of stormy debate in Congress, was finally granted, on the 7th of Septem-

The house in which this Constitutional Convention was held, a large two-story stone building called "Colton Hall," was the most pretentious and fitting structure for the purpose in California, having been erected by Rev. Walter Colton, the Alcalde of Monterey, with funds raised by subscription, by fines imposed in his courts, and by prison labor. The building yet stands in a good state of preservation, and is used as a schoolhouse and public hall. Walter Colton, who was chaplain of the frigate *Congress*, had been appointed Alcalde of Monterey



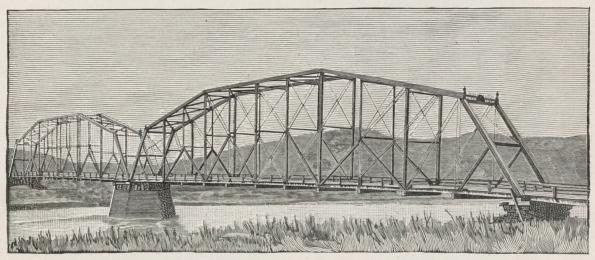
Adobe Residence of Wm. E. P. Hartnell, Alisal Canyon.

July 28, 1846, by Commodore Stockton. In taking possession of his new office he found among some rubbish the old printing press, brought into Monterey during Governor Figueroa's time, and immediately conceived the plan of starting a newspaper, which plan, by the aid of Robert Semple as partner, was soon put into operation. A keg partly full of ink was found; rules and leads were improvised with the aid of pieces of tin cut into shape with jack-knives; the question of paper was solved by purchasing a lot of cigarette paper, the sheets of which were a little larger than ordinary foolscap, and thus equipped the first number of the first paper printed in the State was issued at Monterey, August 15, 1846, under the name of the "Californian." It was

announced as a weekly sheet, one-half in English the other in Spanish, and as Colton was a man of literary taste and ability. the paper was, under the circumstances, a creditable production. It was subsequently removed to San Francisco and continued under the name of the "Alta Californian." Thus the Alta is the oldest paper on the coast. At a regular election of Alcaldes held September 15, 1846, Colton was elected to continue in the office of Alcalde. The office of Alcalde of Monterey was at this time a very important one. Says the historian: "It involved jurisdiction over every breach of the peace, every case of crime, every business obligation, and every disputed land title within a circuit of three hundred miles. To it there was an appeal from the court of every other Alcalde in the district, but there was none from it to any higher tribunal. There was not a judge on any bench in the United States or England whose power was so absolute as that of the Alcalde of Monterey." Colton had an exalted opinion of the right of trial by jury, and very early in his administration had the opportunity of empaneling the first jury ever summoned in Calicharter of incorporation was amended, and her government placed in the hands of a Board of three Trustees. Attempts at reincorporation have been made several times since then, but have failed on account of legislative hitches, and Monterey (1888) yet remains a town.

The great Salinas Valley, with an extent of a hundred miles in length by an average width of ten miles, and embracing a thousand square miles of country, through which flows the Salinas River, was until within a few years but the home of herds of stock which roamed unrestrained through its lonely expanses of mustard-covered plains. Lands were held in immense tracts or grants whose owners were called "land poor."

Where the city of Salinas now stands was in 1864 an immense mustard patch and cattle range. Land was offered at nominal prices, without purchasers, no one believing the soil would produce grain, forgetting, with the short-sightedness so common among the early settlers, that where mustard could grow in such luxuriance, other productions could be grown as well. Until 1864 this great valley, which will one day contain the wealth and pop-



HILLTOWN BRIDGE ACROSS THE SALINAS RIVER NEAR SALINAS, BUILT BY THE CALIFORNIA BRIDGE CO.

fornia, September 4, 1846. The plaintiff, an Englishman named Isaac Graham, charged Carlos Roussillon, a Frenchman, with stealing lumber. One-third of the jury were Americans, one-third Mexicans, and-one third Californians, and the witnesses represented about all the languages known in California. Hartnell, the linguist, acted as interpreter; they had no lawyers, and as Colton remarked, they "got on very well together." The trial lasted all day, the jury deliberated an hour, returning a verdict acquitting the accused of intentional theft, but ordering him to pay for the lumber, and the prosecution to pay the costs of the court. A very sensible thing all around!

About this time, early in 1849, Rev. S. H. Willey, who had been sent out as a minister by the American Home Missionary Society, taught a six months' school of some forty or fifty pupils in the town. As they understood no English, and Mr. Willey no Spanish, the question of how they "got on," is rather a puzzle. In this year Mr. Willey was instrumental in organizing the "Monterey Library Association," whose collection of some fifteen hundred volumes was the first public library in the State.

In April, 1850, the county of Monterey had been organized with the town of Monterey as the county seat. By an act of the Legislature, passed April 30, 1851, the town was duly incorporated as a city, and Philip A. Roach, now of San Francisco, who was then Alcalde, was elected the first Mayor. Monterey did not long enjoy her dignity as a city, for in May, 1853, her

ulation of an empire in its beautiful embrace, had no town or village through its entire length or breadth. Early in that year, Castroville, the pioneer town, was founded on the Bolsa Nueva y Moro Cojo Rancho, a part of the Castro grant, by Juan B. Castro, one of the owners of the ranch. The proprietors of the town site were very liberal in their donations of lots for public purposes, and to private individuals who would erect substantial buildings, and the prosperity of Castroville was therefore at once insured.

In 1867 the city of Salinas was laid out by Messrs. Ricker & Jackson and Eugene Sherwood, upon a portion of the Sausal and Nacional Ranchos, at a place known as the "Half-Way House." This house had been built in 1856, by a Deacon Elias Howe, who purchased the land whereon it was erected from Jacob P. Leese. The building was used as hotel, meeting-house, and for convention and election purposes, until 1865, when the property was sold to A. Trescony for \$800, who in turn sold it at a low figure to Mr. A. Ricker. When the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad placed the future of this section beyond question, and Salinas City had become the liveliest town in the county, it began to lift up its voice, demanding the county seat. The question was put to vote on the 6th of November, 1872, and Salinas City won the victory. On the following February (1873) the county seat was therefore moved from Monterey to that place. The town was regularly incorporated

by Legislative act, March 4, 1874. The buildings and improvements of Salinas City have from the first been of a substantial character. In 1872 a large section of Monterey County on the northeast was set off as San Benito County.

Towns and villages are rapidly springing up throughout the Salinas Valley and its tributaries. The county, in 1888, voted a bonded indebtedness of \$150,000 to erect four bridges across the Salinas River, viz., at Hilltown, near Salinas City; at Kings City, Bradley, and Soledad. The contracts for these bridges were awarded to the California Bridge Company, of 22 California Street, San Francisco, A. W. Burrell President. The Hilltown bridge is already completed.

Many interesting relics of early days yet remain in Monterey County. A son of Wm. E. P. Hartnell who was born in the beautiful Alisal Cañon, occupies a prominent position in the

county at the present time. He was elected County Treasurer in 1879, which position he has filled ever since with a spotless record. He is the owner of the Alisal Rancho previously mentioned, his father having bought it in 1831. In 1833 Mr. Hartnell, Sr., built, on this ranch and at great expense, a adobe two-story house with glass windows, the first of the kind in California. This house



included the family DR, MAY C. E. GYDISON (See page 54). residence and a

chapel, and here in the early days was dispensed a lavish hospitality. The Alisal Rancho, sheltered as it is in the cañon with its genial climate and unequaled surroundings, is one of the loveliest spots in California. Not far from this residence, across the creek, are the ruins of an old adobe, the former residence of Governor Alvarado. A picture of each appears elsewhere in this book.

In the engraving of the ranch of Mr. Hebbron is shown grounds where, in early days, the Battle of Salinas was fought, between the Californians and Americans, and was peculiar as being fought on the part of the Californians almost entirely with *lariats*. In fact, almost every acre of Monterey County is historic ground, to which time but adds greater interest.

While Monterey County has its quota of fraternal societies, the order of Native Sons of the Golden West is deserving of especial mention, because of its historical significance. It is composed entirely of native Californians, and the objects of the order are social intercourse and mental benefit; to further the development of the State, and to keep ever green the memory of the pioneers; to emulate their principles and pattern after the spirit of their enterprise. There are four Parlors of this order in the county, with an aggregate active membership of about one hundred and thirty. The Parlors are Monterey No. 75, Santa Lucia, at Salinas, No. 97, San Lucas, 117, and Castroville Parlor. A Parlor of the Native Daughters, which is a branch of the order, will soon be instituted in Salinas.

Until the advent of the railroad, the whole section was a Sleeping Beauty. But when the whistle of this prince was heard, not one princess, but many, sprang up to meet him, in the form of pretty towns that were built all along its line. The railroad terminus was, until 1886, at Soledad, and all the immense region south of that place was almost entirely undevelo, ed. Nothing was done in the way of agriculture; only stock-raising was pursued. But in the past two years the section has seen more progress than during all the preceding years since its settlement. Several thousand settlers have come in and taken up lands which the former remoteness from railroad advantages had rendered comparatively useless. Many of the great ranches have been subdivided, and are being sold to actual settlers. Many yet remain intact that will follow the example set them, and all will ultimately be broken into smaller holdings. Then will the true prosperity of the great Salinas Valley begin, and the magnitude of its possibilities be demonstrated.

The valleys of Central and Northern California, of which the Salinas is a conspicuous type, are undoubtedly destined to be the great producing centers of the future. Where all kinds of cereals, fruits, vines, etc., can be grown without irrigation, and where the climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness, the Salinas Valley will be famous, not only as a producing region, but as the location of the ideal California home.

Further information of historical character will be found in the following biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Monterey County.

HON. J. D. CARR.

The biography of Jesse D. Carr is the record of a busy and eventful life. It is marked with adventure, with vicissitudes which would have hopelessly wrecked the average mortal, and has finally been crowned with that success which is the sure reward of honesty, industry, and perseverance.

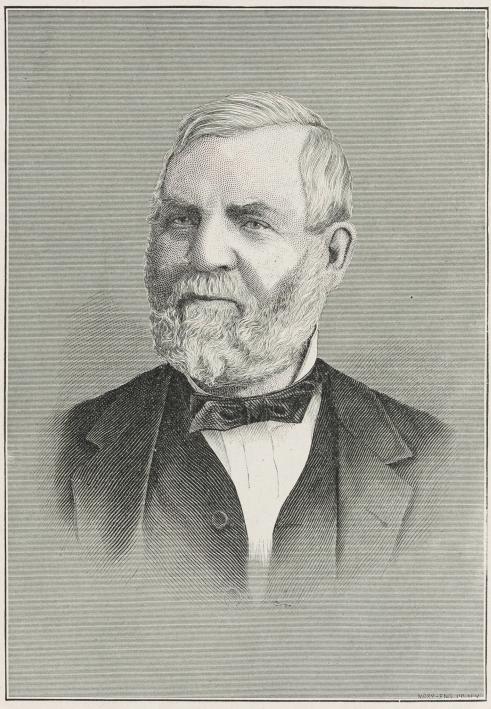
Born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 10, 1814, his early days were spent on a farm. His education was obtained at a country school, and as he left home at the age of sixteen years was not as good as the limited advantages afforded in those early days. His first experience was in a store, kept by Elder Bros., in Cairo. When eighteen years old he went to Nashville and served six years more as store boy. He was married when twenty-three years old, and with his earnings, amounting to about \$1,000, he went to Memphis, and in partnership with Larkin Wood, a former employer, commenced business on his own account. About this time the Chickisaw and Choctaw Indians were removed from North Mississippi and West Tennessee to Arkansas, and those sections rapidly filling up with farmers, Memphis became an important commercial point. Mr. Carr's business prospered until his partner lost his mind, and embarrassed the firm to the extent of \$20,000. This indebtedness Mr. Carr paid off in two years, and at the expiration of six years, when he closed out his business in Memphis, was worth \$40,000. It is a fact worth noting, and of some historical importance, that in 1840 he built the first brick house ever constructed in Memphis.

In 1843 Mr. Carr went to New Orleans, and engaged in the cotton commission business, in which he succeeded in spending the money he had earned in Memphis. The Mexican war breaking out about this time, he made an effort to retrieve his lost fortune as a sutler, still continuing his business, however, in New Orleans. But, to use a homely expression, "he jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire." On the 24th of February, 1847, three thousand Mexican troops, under command of General Urea, captured the train in which were his goods, valued at \$40,000, and killed or captured ninety of one hundred and eighty persons with the train. Mr. Carr was summoned before

General Taylor to give his testimony, as the officer in command of the train had found it expedient to disobey orders. At the first interview General Taylor was in such a rage that he couldn't discuss the subject, but in the second interview he was made to realize that what had been done was the best that could have

ion dollars Government money to pay off troops. General Taylor expressed the opinion that these three thousand troops would heve turned the tide of battle at Buena Vista. "It is an ill win! that blows nobody good."

Mr. Carr stayed in Mexico until after the war and recuperated



Hon. J. D. CARR.

been done under the circumstances. General Taylor afterward told him that the capture of that train possibly prevented his defeat at Buena Vista. General Urea had orders to join the Mexican forces at Buena Vista, but disobeyed them to capture the train under the misapprehension that it carried half a mill-

about \$15,000. He returned to New Orleans in January, 1849; had the cholera for the second time, having had an attack in 1834. As soon as he could travel he went to Washington to collect some accounts against dead soldiers. He remained there two months, and attended the inauguration of General Taylor,

with whom his acquaintance had ripened into a warm friendship. In the meantime Congress had passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish, after registration, persons going to California with fire-arms at Government cost. Gen. Wm. M. Gwin was the first, and the subject of this sketch the second, person to register under this law. While in Washington, Postmaster General Collamore, through the influence of Mr. Carr's friend, Colonel Churchill, of the army, tendered him the appointment of Postal Agent of California, but two days later sent for him and told him that Colonel Bliss, General Taylor's private secretary, wanted the office for an old school-mate, Captain Allen, whereupon Mr. Carr released Judge Collamore from his promise. Mr. Carr had arranged to start for California in June, having been appointed by Col. Jas. Collier, Deputy Collector of the port of San Francisco. Before his departure he was to go to New Orleans and get acquainted with the duties of his office, and the Postmaster-General, in an endeavor to make amends for the faux paus of the California Postal Agency appointment, tendered him the position of special Postal Agent at New Orleans, with instructions not to send in his resignation until the day he started for California.

Mr. Carr arrived in San Francisco August 18, 1849; Collier did not arrive until November. Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Carr accepted a position as deputy under the Military Collector, Mr. Harrison, and after Collier's arrival assisted in organizing the office. He was in the custom house a little more than a year.

After retiring he was nominated, against his wish, for the Assembly, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and seventy-six over the highest competing candidate. He thus became a member of the first California Legislature, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and was second on the Ways and Means Committee, and virtually did the work of both. He introduced and passed the first Funding Bill for San Francisco, when warrants were out drawing a monthly interest of three per cent. The bill provided for the funding of the debt at ten per cent per annum. Subsequent to this he mined a little, dealt in real estate some, and in 1852 became interested in a portion of the Pulgas Ranch, and in the fall of 1853 moved to the Pajaro Valley. While living here and during his absence from home he was elected Supervisor of Santa Cruz County. He purchased a part of the Salsupuedes Ranch, and engaged in farming and stock raising, bought and sold grain and other produce. In 1859 he moved to the Salinas Valley, and has made Monterey County his home ever since.

In 1866 he engaged in staging, and carried the first mail between Virginia City, Nev., and Boise, Idaho. It was a dangerous business, as the Indians were very bad at that time. From 1866 to 1870 he was the largest stage contractor on the Pacific Coast, his contracts amounting to as much as \$300,000 a year. For four years he carried the mail between Oroville, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. He has frequently been known to say that this was the hardest work of his life. In a limited way he is still interested in the stage business.

Mr. Carr owns twenty thousand acres of land in Modoc County, and the water controls one hundred and fifty thousand acres. He considers this the best piece of property he has. It is stocked with five thousand head of cattle and five hundred horses. He has recently sold about two-thirds of his Gabilan Ranch, of forty-eight thousand acres, in Monterey County. On the remaining third, as noted in the descriptive part of this book, he has some good coal prospects.

Since he quit staging Mr. Carr has remained most of his time at his home in Salinas. He has been prominently identified with nearly every enterprise of the county. He organized the Salinas Bank, and has been its President ever since. He owns eight hundred of three thousand shares of stock in the bank. He has also been President, ever since its organization, of the Agricultural Association. He recently endowed the I. O. O F. Association of Salinas with \$5,000 for a free circulating library. He was raised in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has always been a libral patron of that organization. He gave \$4,000 to the Santa Rosa College.

Mr. Carr is not only a conspicuous man in this State, but is well known all over the Pacific Coast, and has been more or less intimately acquainted with every administration at Washington since the incumbency of President Taylor. He has the reputation of having considerable influence at the national capital. Although nearing his seventy-fifth birthday, he is still hale and vigorous. He arises early in the morning, and the amount of work he does would fatigue many young men. He is a striking illustration of the fact that "it takes longer to wear out than it does to rust out."

E. K. ABBOTT was born in Canada, in December, 1840, but passed his boyhood in Northern Illinois. He received his education at Hillsdale College, Michigan, where the literary degree of A.B. was conferred upon him. He afterwards gradu-

ated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He served Uncle Sam faithfully under the old flag for one year during the war. In 1871 he came to California and located in Salinas City, where he began the practice of medicine. Two years later he went East and was married in Medina, Ohio, to Miss Millie E. French, of that place, and returned with bride to Salinas,



DR. E. K. ABBOTT.

where they have resided ever since. The Doctor owns a fine drug store, to which he has added the book and stationery business. And he is one of Salinas City's representative Prohibitionists. He has kept the meterological record for the United States Government since 1872.

DR. MAY C. E. GYDISON is of Danish extraction, the daughter of Rev. L. M. Gydison, of the Danish Lutheran Church. She received her medical education at the Omaha Medical College, of Omaha, Nebraska, and spent one year of study in Europe, chiefly in the large hospitals of Germany and Denmark. After her return from Europe she graduated from the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, and this completed her course of studies. She then practiced her profession one year in Omaha, when her father's health failed, and she came, with her parents, to Salinas City, where she has been practicing since 1884, paying particular attention to the diseases of women. She has opened a hospital on a small scale for ladies needing medical aid, and as it is the only institution of the kind in the county it supplies a great necessity. One has but to know Dr. Gydison to feel assured of receiving the best attention under her

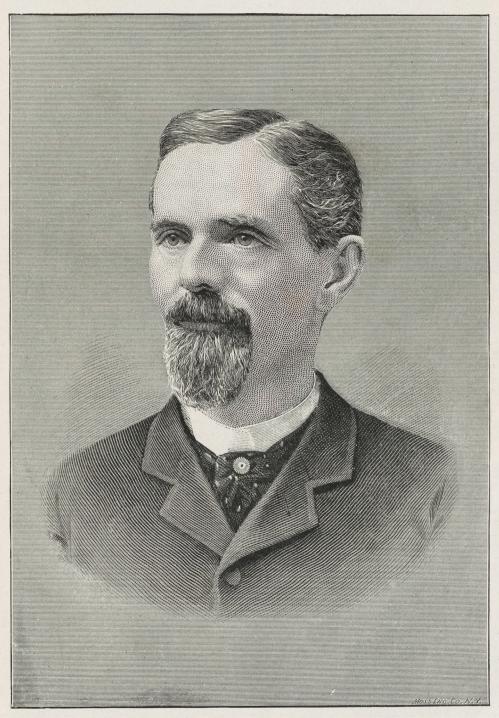
care. She is a lady of fine intellectual capacity, and womanly sympathy, and thoroughly enthused with her profession.

HON. S. N. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. LAUGHLIN, the prosperous manager of the extensive warehouses at Moss Landing, is a native of Ohio and about forty-

lege that had an attendance of upwards of one thousand young men and boys. He continued teaching in the cities of Poughkeepsie, New York, New Haven, Connecticut, and San Jose and San Francisco, California, for about eight years.

In 1874 he came to this county, and ever since has been con-



Hon. S. N. Laughlin.

five years of age. He is a gentleman of fine education, of rare purity of character, and of an exceedingly modest and unpretentious disposition. He possesses abundant means and owns about thirty thousand acres of land in this State and New Mexico.

At the age of eighteen he began teaching in an Eastern col-

tinuously one of Monterey County's most energetic and enterprising business men, and by his sterling integrity, urbanity of manners, and kindness of heart, has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact.

In 1884 he received, by acclamation, the Republican nomina-

tion for the Assembly, and although his time was so taken up with business matters as to prevent his making a thorough canvass of his candidacy, he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in this c unty for that position.

His record as a representative is a good one. He labored



SAMUEL JUDSON WESTLAKE.

zealously for what he conceived to be the best interests of his county and State, and was ever found on the side of the people, working energetically for a good and economical administration of public affairs. He was made Chairman of the very important standing committee of the Assembly, that of Roads and Highways, and was also made a member of the Committee on County and Town-

Springfield public

schools and the

Champagne Col-

lege of Illinois.

He completed

his collegiate

course in 1870

and came imme-

diately after to

California, and lo-

ship Governments and on Homestead and Land Monopoly.

Although he has since been earnestly urged by his party to either accept a re-nomination for the Assembly or a nomination for the State Senate, he has positively declined to do so. His retiring, modest, and unobtrusive disposition prompts him to decline further political honors. He is an ardent Republican and a zealous supporter of his party, but not an aspirer for public place.

SAMUEL JUDSON WESTLAKE is a native of Springfield, Illinois, where he was born in 1849. He was educated in the



J. A. HORTON.

cated in Monterey
County, where he
engaged in the
profession of
school-teaching,
and continued in
it for ten years.
He taught the
first school in
Long Valley, this
county. He discontinued schoolteaching to accept
which position he held nine years.

the office of Deputy Assessor, which position he held nine years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected County Assessor and re-elected in the fall of 1886. As Deputy and Principal he has been actively employed in the Assessor's office fifteen years, and the

unexpired term of two years longer before him. This fact alone is conclusive evidence that the people of Monterey County repose the utmost confidence in his ability to faithfully serve their interests. Mr. Westlake was married, in San Jose, October 11, 1876, to Miss Ella Dabney, of that city, and two children, a

son and daughter, have been born to them.



DAVID WALLACE.

J. A. HOR-TON, the effi-cient Sheriff of MontereyCounty, was born in Ohio in 1849, and educated in the Heidleburg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. After completing the course there, he came to California in 1870 and located in Alameda County, where he engaged extensively in farming. At the expiration of six years he came to

Monterey County and engaged in farming and dairying on the Bardin Ranch, where he has remained thirteen years. He was married in this county to Miss Lira Grimes, the daughter of an old and prominent citizen of Monterey County, and they now have two children. In the fall of 1888 the voters of Monterey County evinced their confidence in, and esteem for, Mr. Horton by electing him, with a large majority, to his present office. And, judging from his kindly, courteous manner, which overlies an iron will and dauntless courage, he is evidently the right man in the right place.

DAVID WALLACE was born in the town of Monterey the nineteenth day of August, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that place. In his early youth he evinced a deep interest in all questions pertaining to the nation's welfare, and the subject of political economy has been carefully studied by him. Two years ago he was elected County Recorder, and his merits received a just reward in his re-election last November. Mr. Wallace owns six hundred and forty acres of land in the Corral de Tiera, in this county, where, up to the time of his election to office, he led the independent life of a rancher and stock raiser. He is a member of Monterey Parlor, No. 75, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and may justly be considered one of the representative young men of the county. He owns a nice home in Salinas City, and in 1883 was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Watson, who has born him three children.

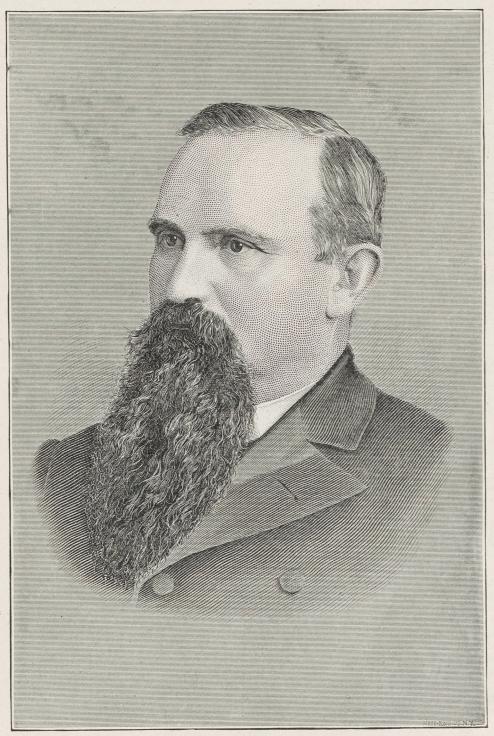
JUDGE JOHN K. ALEXANDER.

"To assume the judicial ermine and wear it worthily requires the abandonment of all party bias and personal prejudice, a possession of educational qualifications, clean hands, and a pure heart." These words, a clear, concise summary of the attributes of the ideal jurist, aretaken from Judge Alexander's reply made in 1879 to a written request of one hundred leading citizens of Monterey County, of various political creeds, that he become a candidate for the position of Superior Judge. They are given here because they seem to reflect the character of the gentleman himself more truly than any lengthened description could do.

Judge Alexander's pride is his profession, and the preservation of the purity of the judicial ermine is with him the most sacred obligation.

John K. Alexander was born in Brandon, Rankin County,

attended until 1857, when he went to Calaveras County and worked in a gold mine (the Woodhouse Quartz Co.'s claim) for about one year. Here he earned his first money, and acquired the physical health and stamina so essential to success in any pur-



JUDGE JOHN K. ALEXANDER.

Miss., 1839, and at the age of fifteen years came with his mother, brother, and sister to Sacramento, Cal., to rejoin his from which he graduated in two years, and served one term as father, who had preceded them five years before. Young Alexander entered the Sacramento Grammar School, which he menced the study of law in the office of Geo. R. Moore, study-

suit. Returning to Sacramento, he entered the High School, Vice-Principal thereof. Immediately upon graduation he coming later with the firm of Harrison & Estee. The adoption of the profession of law was no mere boyish whim, but a life-work entered upon gravely and seriously, with a clear conception of its intricacies, and a consciousness that it challenged the metal of the very best quality of mind. To this conviction was added the great determination to succeed. October 7, 1862, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State upon motion of Morris M. Estee, after an examination in open court.

In 1863 he formed a partnership with his old instructor, Mr. Moore, which lasted until the latter's death. Says a brilliant writer in speaking of his co-partnership: "Mr. Moore, who had watched with interest his partner's studious and painstaking qualities, had perfect confidence in his competence, and threw the burden of business upon him. This was of immense service to him. He came to owe much to Mr. Moore, whose advice and prompting greatly aided and stimulated his labors. while he studied, and which have greatly advantaged him at the bar, and on the bench." A two years' partnership with Hon. John W. Armstrong, which had been formed soon after Mr. Moore's death, was terminated in 1870 by the election of Judge Alexander to the office of District Attorney. At the completion of his term of office, and after a short vacation, in which a visit was made to the home of his boyhood, he formed a partnership with Hon. A. C. Freeman, the eminent law compiler and writer, which continued until failing health compelled Judge Alexander to remove, in 1874, to Salinas City, the county seat of Monterey County. Here, in 1879, he was induced to become a candidate for the position of Superior Judge, at the request, as before stated, of one hundred of the county's best citizens, irrespective of political bias. He was also nominated by the Democratic County Convention. He was re-elected in 1884, although the State and county went Republican for President-Judge Alexander being a Democrat.

A quiet, and modest gentleman, with the unassuming manner characteristic of true nobility, Judge Alexander yet possesses a magnetic force which makes him always recognized as a power by his associates. Cautious, careful, and methodical, he is yet a man of dispatch. He has been peculiarly successful as a judge; very few of his judgments have been reversed, although many appeals have been taken from them. His charge to the jury in the murder trial of the people vs. Iams, which is given in full in the California Reports, is considered a fine legal paper, and was highly complimented by the Supreme Court in affirming Judge Alexander's decision. His charge to the jury in the case of E. T. Simmons vs. the Pacific Improvement Co., for \$100,000 damages, is considered one of the ablest statements of law on the subject of "Probable Cause," that has ever emanated from an American jurist, and is a masterpiece of logic and pure, concise English.

After the separation of San Benito County from Monterey Judge Alexander was appointed a member of the commission to adjudicate the indebtedness of the counties. In July, 1888, the Los Angeles University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him.

Judge Alexander was married, on the 2d of August, 1865, to Miss Sallie B. Carothers, at Petaluma, and has two sons. He has long been a member of the Masonic Order, being Past Master of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, and a member of Salinas Chapter R. A. M., No. 59, of which he was recently elected and installed High Priest. He is also a member of the San Francisco Bar Association. His aged parents yet live on their farm, Laurel Ranch, near Menlo Park.

JOHN EDMOND TRAFTON was born in Canada, and when four years old moved with his parents to Missouri. Realizing that "westward the star of empire takes its way," the family started across the plains to California, in 1852. At that time the

dreaded cholera was raging along the route, and his father fell a victim to the disease. Left a widow under such sad circumstamces, his brave mother, with her little family, completed the long journey to this State, and in 1858 they came to Pajaro Valley and settled within a half a mile of his present home. Mr. Trafton owns four hundred acres of land in that vicinity,



JOHN EDMOND TRAFTON.

two hundred and eighty acres of which are in the level valley, and the balance is rolling land.

Here he has a fine dairy and stock ranch, besides making a specialty of raising the best potatoes in Monterey County. He has never taken an active part in politics, though his party has often urged him to accept the nomination of Supervisor from his district, but he

prefers the quiet of home to the political arena. He has been identified with the county's agricultural interests for thirty years, and has done much to develop its resources. His mother, who is nearing fourscore years, resides in Watsonville, and the consciousness of duty well done, combined with the appreciative love of her children, shines like a benediction upon her life's closing scene.

L. FINE, who owns a one-third interest in the famous Paraiso Springs, of Monterey County, was born in East Tennessee, March 22, 1808. When eight years of age he moved with his parents to



L. FINE.

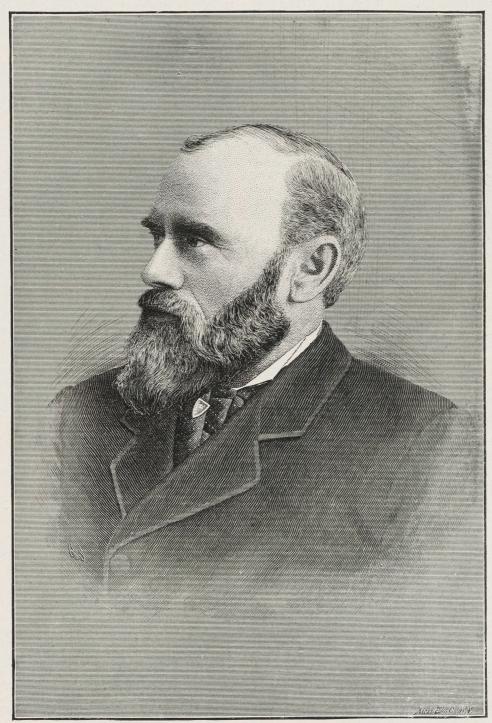
St. Louis, Mo., where they spent one winter. From there they went to Arrow Rock, which at that time was a Territory, but only remained there one year, finally settling in what was then known as Tabo, but is now the town of Dover, Lafayette County. In 1833 Mr. Fine was married to Miss Martha Cox, daughter of Judge Cox, of that place. He is one of the pioneers of the

Pacific slope, having crossed the plains in 1849. A year later he returned to Missouri. In 1854, driving a band of stock, he again made a long journey across the continent, bringing his wife and two children with him, and leaving three children at the

old home. That same year he returned to Missouri by water, and after selling his property, brought his three children to California, where he arrived in 1855 and settled with his family in Gilroy, Santa Clara County. He made that place his home for

H. S. BALL.

HENRY S. BALL is one of the prominent men of Monterey County; a man who has encountered more than the usual num-



H. S. BALL.

nineteen years, when he bought an interest in the Paraiso Springs, in 1874. Although near his eightieth birthday, Mr. Fine enjoys good health, and is as spry as many men not half so old, with an intellect undimmed by the touch of time.

ber of obstacles which beset life's pathway, and has surmounted them all; who has arisen from the humble walks of life to positions of honor and trust, and has done much directly and indirectly to develop the resources of the county. He was born in Chautauqua County, New York. March 4, 1830, and received a meager education in the public schools of his native State. When sixteen years old his parents moved to Wisconsin, and four years later he crossed the plains to California, arriving in Hangtown September 5, 1850. During his first year's residence in the State he mined a little, but was sick most of the time. He was at Mud Springs and Downieville, and at the latter place saw the hanging of a woman after she had been convicted of murder, according to the laws of the mining camp. He was in Sacramento at the time the cholera was raging. After meeting with poor success in the mines, he engaged in teaming to Shasta, and teamed and staged for five years.

December 10, 1857, Mr. Ball was married to Miss Kate Lean. He settled on a piece of land, and built a ferry on the Sacramento River, five miles below Redding. Here he lived eleven years, improving his property and trading with emigrants. In 1867 he moved to San Jose, and the following year went to Salinas. The town had just been surveyed, and the town site was an immense mustard patch. He commenced life in Monterey County as a farmer, and the first two years lost nearly al of his small possessions. The third year, with four horses, he put in two hundred acres of grain, and cleared \$3,500. During the next three years he made about \$16,000 farming. In 1874 he bought Salinas City property, and in partnership with Chris Franks, now United States Marshal for California, he built a livery stable. In the same year he went into the wheat business with Isaac Fredlander, "The Wheat King," furnishing bags, making advances on grain, etc. In the same year he built the Chualar and Gonzales warehouses, and also conducted the Castroville and Salinas warehouses. During the first two years with Mr. Friedlander his business amounted to \$2,000,000, and he sold one and one-half tons of sack twine in one year.

After Friedlander's death Mr. Ball purchased the Salinas warehouse, and made it seven hundred and fifty feet longer, which makes it probably the longest warehouse in the State away from a water front. Two years ago the Salinas, Chualar, Gonzales, and Soledad warehouses were consolidated, and are now owned by the Salinas Valley Warehouse Association, of which Mr. Ball is Secretary and Treasurer, and one of the principal stockholders. He also farms eight hundred acres of land near Salinas, which he owns, and is a member of a syndicate which owns six hundred acres near town. He says that farming is the most profitable business he has ever followed. He has the crop statistics of the county, and has kept a careful estimate of the profits of his farm. He says that the cost of producing one thousand pounds of wheat to the acre will not exceed \$5.00. He has raised wheat and put it in the warehouse for 40 cents a cental. A representative of the German Government, who was gathering statistics on agriculture, informed him that Monterey County had made the best showing of maximum production at minimum cost, of any section he had visited.

Mr. Ball resides on his ranch during the winter months and lives in Salinas in the summer. He is still in the grain and bag business.

Mr. Ball was Mayor of Salinas for eleven consecutive years. He is a life member, and was for seven years a Director of the Monterey District Agricultural Association. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, a Director of the Salinas City Board of Trade, and is foremost in all enterprises to promote the welfare of the county.

N. A. DORN was born in Iowa in 1852, and crossed the plains with his parents to California when he was one year old. They came direct to Monterey County, where they located. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and studied law under Judge Archer, of San Jose. In 1874 he

was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He then returned to Salinas City, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected District Attorney of Monterey County, and filled the office two years. In 1879 he was re-elected to the office and served the county officially three



N. A. DORN.

years longer. Since the expiration of his term as District At torney, Mr. Dorn has continued the practice of law in Salinas City, and is a member of the firm of Dorn & Parker. He is extensively interested in real estate in the county, owning fifteen hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the Corral de Tiera. In October, 1873, Mr. Dorn was married to Miss McCusk-

er, of this county, and six children are the fruit of their union.

W. M. R. PARKER was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1837. He was educated in that city, graduating from the Boston High School. In June, 1856, he came to California, locating in San Francisco. Six years later he came to Mon-

locating in San Francisco. Six years later he came to Monterey County, and began the study of law in the town of Monterey, where he resided for ten years. That same year, 1862, he was elected County Clerk, which office he held for eight years. At the expiration of his term of office he was appointed Under Sheriff, and served the county in that ca-

pacity two years.

In 1870 he was re-elected County Clerk and held the office four years, when he was appointed County Judge by Governor Booth. This responsible and honorable position he filled very creditably for two years, making a total of fourteen consecutive years that he served the county in office. Since then he has practiced law in Salinas City, where, with his wife and



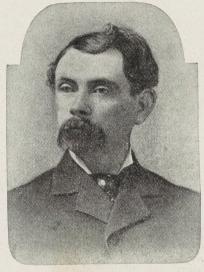
W. M. R. PARKER.

children, he has made his home since 1872.

M. F. WALSH is a native of Ireland, where he was born forty-two years ago. In his early youth the love of liberty was instilled into his mind. When the patriots of 1867 revolted against English oppression, he was one of the first to take up

arms in defense of his country's rights, though comparatively a boy at the time. Being one of the "wild geese," he sailed for America the same year, and landed in Boston, Mass., where he remained twelve months. Finding the climate of the East too severe, he came to San Francisco and engaged in the shoe

business in all of its branches. While there he took an active part in organizing some of the leading Irish societies of that city. In 1877 he came to Castroville, and becoming charmed with the fine climate and beautiful scenery, concluded to locate there permanently. He sent for his family and bought him a little home, and has ever had the



M. F. WALSH.

best interests of the town and county at heart. He owns a large amount of real estate in the old and new towns, which he has carefully improved. His residence and beautiful grounds are an ornament to Castroville, and a credit to himself. He believes implicitly in the town as the coming city of Monterey County, and works ever with that object in view.

JAMES T. STOCKDALE, the Principal of the public schools of Monterey, was born in Muscatine. Iowa, Nov. 19, 1863. He received his education in his native place and remained there until 1881. The first year from home he spent in civil engineering on Iowa railroads. In 1882 he went to Wyoming Terri-

tory and engaged in the cattle business, which he followed only a few months, preferring the roving life of a surveyor, which occupation he pursued until the fall of 1885, with the exception of one winter spent at his old home. While engaged in this pursuit he traveled through the Territories of Wyoming and Utah and the State of Colorado surveying public



JAMES T. STOCKDALE.

lands, and a portion of the time was spent in Northern California on the engineer corps of the California and Oregon Railroad. In 1886 he engaged in school-teaching in Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, and one year later came to Salinas as substitute

Principal of the High School. The following term he was engaged as Vice-Principal of schools, and during a six months' vacation, soon after, he was surveying as Deputy County Surveyor. He is at present the Principal of the Monterey schools, where he has taught one term. He is a member of the County Board of Educa-

tion

VICTOR D. BLACK, the genial Manager of the Central Milling Company's property in Salinas, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Mount Vernon, Posey County, August, 1855, and came to this State with his parents in 1863, his first experience in California being in the mines, where his father remained for three years. His school-boy

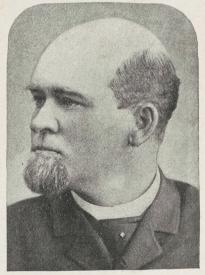


VICTOR D. BLACK.

days were spent in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County. His father was a miller and taught the son his trade. He worked for a considerable while in the mills of Merced County. Came to Monterey County in 1880, and with his father bought and run a mill at Castroville, dealing also in grain. He stayed here until 1885, when he came to Salinas City and assumed the management of the Salinas mill, and has been here ever since. He does all the buying for the mill, the quantity of grain purchased annually amounting to fifteen thousand tons, and exercises a general supervision over the company's business here. His long residence in the valley makes him fa-

miliar with every grade of wheat that is here raised, and his extensive experience as a miller is one of the things which has helped Salinas flour toattain such an enviable reputation in the markets of the State.

F. H. LANG
is a native of
Lorraine County,
Ohio, born November, 1849,
and was educated
in the public
schools there.
After leaving
schoolhe engaged
in the cheese-

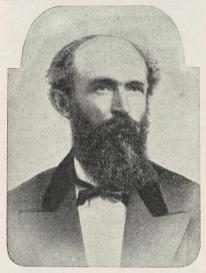


F. H. LANG.

factory business, and in 1877 he came to Marin County, California, where he continued in the same business. At the expiration of five years he concluded to go to a better county, and selected Monterey as his destination. He engaged in the butcher busi-

ness in Castroville, in which he continued a year and a half, and then entered into partnership with M. R. Merritt, in the real-estate agency. Mr. Lang owns seventy acres of fine land adjoining the town of Castroville. He was married to Miss Julia Damon, of Ohio, and is the father of four children.

S. McCONNELL SHEARER is a man of versatile talents, having devoted most of his life to school-teaching, dabbled in literature, and is now following the more prosaic and probably more profitable pursuit of a real-estate and grain broker. He is a native of Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio. Was born December 26, 1836. In 1847, after having attended public schools, he was sent to New Hagerstown Academy until about 1855, when he taught his first school in Goshen, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Subsequently taught at Lockport and Taber, Ohio, and Pleasant Lake, Indiana. Came to California September, 1860, and taught school in the Springfield District-Subsequently taught at San Juan, Monterey, Gilroy, and Salinas. He was elected School Superintendent of Monterey County in 1871, and again elected to the same position in 1879. He has also filled the offices of School Trustee and Superintendent of



S. McConnell Shearer.

WILLIAM HATTON. This gentleman, who is the owner and proprietor of the Del Monte Dairy in Carmel Valley, is one of the representative men of the State in this line of business. Mr. Hatton is a native of County Wicklow, Ireland. Coming to California in r870 he began work as a dairyman's apprentice upon the same ranch where his own dairy is now located. He thus learned the business thoroughly by practical experience. He worked continuously for the gentleman who owned the dairy at that time, Mr. E. St. John, now of Salinas, until he bought his interest. Being a man possessed of great energy and perseverance combined with fine executive ability, Mr. Hatton applied the early lessons of his business so well that he is considered to-day without superior as a practical dairyman. A description of his dairy, given elsewhere, will exemplify this fact better than anything else. Athough Mr. Hatton has long ago given the execution of his plans into the hands of competent, well-selected assistants, yet he is able at any moment to bring the keen, practiced eye of long experience to bear upon even the smallest detail of his immense business, and instantly gauge its acceptability. He is an enthusiast, and loves his business, which probably is one great element of his success. Mr. Hatton, besides his own interest, including the largest dairy interests in

the county, and six hundred and fifty-eight acres of choice grain land in Salinas Valley, has been for six years manager of the Pacific Improvement Company's ranches, dairy and cattle interests in Monterey County. He married Miss Kate Harney, a native of South Carolina, which union has been blessed with six children, three boys and three girls.

JAMES B. SNIVELY, one of the representative men of Monterey, was born near Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y., October

21, 1835, and became an orphan at the early age of ten years. With meagereducation, when fifteen years old he started for himself and learned the trade of tool making, in Cleveland, Ohio, and followed it until the commencement of the Rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and saw three years of active service at the

Schools of Salinas.

He has been a

correspondent of

the San Francisco

Bulletin for many

years, and has con-

tributed to other

journals. Almost

continuously since

1873 he has fol-

lowed the business

of a grain broker,

and in connection

therewith is at

present associated

with Hon. W. J.

Hill, in the real-

estate business.

They have for sale

some very desirable and cheap

properties in Mon-

terey County.



WM. HATTON.

front. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. Returning to Indiana he resumed his occupation of tool making, but the rigors and hardships of a soldier's life had left him an invalid, and being unfitted for active and prolonged work, he resolved to come to California in search of health. He arrived here in 1868, and the following year engaged in the lumber business at Monterey with Captain Lambert. In 1873 he was appointed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Monterey, and has held that and the Western Union telegraph office continuously ever since. He is

a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and Knights Templar. Mr. Snively is an unassuming, quiet gentleman, but appreciated bv those who know him best. He is a progressive citizen, interested in the development of Monterey County, although it would seem that he is not so anxious about increasing the population, as he has never married.



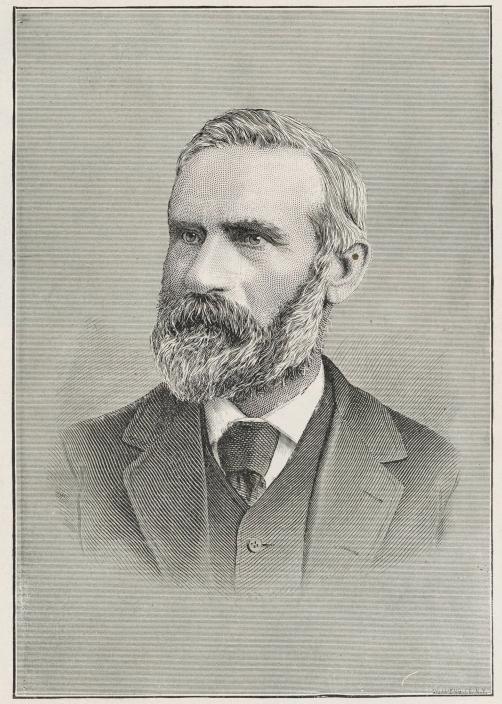
JAMES B. SNIVELY.

CARLYLE S. ABBOTT.

This gentleman was born in the Province of Quebec, on the 26th of February, 1828. As his parents were citizens of the United States, residing for the time in Quebec, and the subject

of this sketch came to the United States to reside at the age of eighteen years, he is therefore a citizen of the United States without the aid of the naturalization law. His parents were farmers, and his early life was passed on a farm, his early edu-

money, he went East and married Elizabeth Merryman. In 1852 he re-crossed the plains with his young wife, and located near Sacramento, where he followed farming for two years, when he went to Nevada City, and began the dairy business.



CARLYLE S. ABBOTT.

cation being acquired in the district schools of Canada. At fifteen years of age he attended a select school in Sycamore, Dekalb County, Illinois, alternately going to school and working, as the exigences of his life permitted. In 1850 he crossed the plains for California. After mining on the middle fork of the American River, in 1850 and 1851, where he made some

In 1857 he removed to Marin County, and pursued dairying and stock raising upon an extensive scale. He remained here until 1865, prospering in business and accumulating considerable property and money. When, in the year 1865, he came to Monterey County, he brought, as his capital, some six hundred head of stock. Purchasing a league of the Buena Vista Rancho,

he continued his former business of dairying and stock raising, with unprecedented success, until he had a dairy of fifteen hundred cows, at that time probably the largest in the United States.

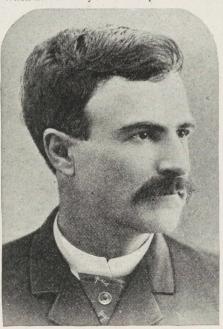
In 1868 he built the Abbott House, in Salinas City, at a cost of \$45,000. He also bought eight thousand acres of the San Lorenzo Rancho, and raised cattle for the market. He was the principal promoter and organizer of the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railway Company—peace to its ashes. This last venture proved his financial Waterloo, and he went to Arizona, in 1879, to recuperate his fortunes. He began raising and slaughtering cattle, and is now a member of a syndicate owning a band of four thousand head of cattle, and an extensive cattle ranch.

In 1887 he returned to Monterey and leased from Alberto Trescony the Tularcitos Rancho, of thirteen thousand acres, near Monterey, his lease extending five years, with the privilege of purchase, at any time before its expiration, at the present valuation. His chances are now bright for occupying his former financial position in the county.

During Governor Irwin's administration, Mr. Abbott was elected to the Legislature from this county, in which position he rendered valuable services. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, in 1872, when General Grant was nominated. He has always been a consistent and enthusiastic Republican, and has taken an active part in politics. His positions have come to him unsought. His wife, and three of the four children which blessed his married life, are yet living. His son, H. É. Abbott, is a prominent and highly respected merchant of Salinas.

JAMES H. ROBINSON was born in Dallas, Texas, December 26, 1855. When he was five years old his parents came to

California and located in Monterey County. He was educated inthe public schools of this county and early in life engaged in stock raising and farming He owns a fine ranch of eighteen hundred and ten acres near what is known as the Corral de Tiera, in this county. He was married,

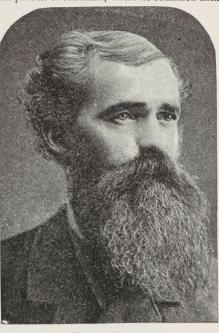


JAMES H. ROBINSON.

January 1, 1884, to Miss Annie Condon, of Salinas City, and he is now the proud and happy father of three beautiful children. Two years ago he accepted the office of Deputy County Recorder, which position he has successfully filled to the present time.

A. EARLY AVERRETT, senior member of the firm of Averrett & Stephens, dealers in general merchandise at Soledad, is a native of the State of Georgia, where he was born on the thirteenth day of November, 1845. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Alabama, where he remained until

twenty-three years old, when he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1868. He went to Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, and entered the mercantile house of A. Lewis & Co., as salesman. which position he occupied seven years. On the 26th of



A. EARLY AVERRETT.

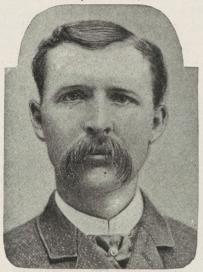
February, 1871, he was married to Miss E. L., daughter of C. H. Pratt, of Watsonville. In January, 1875, he bought the mercantile business of his brother-in-law, H. C. Pratt, of Soledad, Monterey County, where for several years he prosecuted the business alone. In January, 1883, he admitted to partnership H. R. Stephens, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name above mentioned. In 1887 Mr. Averrett left his partner in charge of the business for a few months and traveled over the State seeking a place for a permanent home, and finally settled in San Jose, Santa Clara County, where he has built himself a fine home, and enjoys the comforts thereof, together with his wife and three children, two sons and a daughter.

H. R. STEPHENS, of the firm of Averett & Stephens, of Soledad, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born October 19, 1852. At the age of fourteen years he moved with his parents to a farm in Spring Valley, Rockland County, near the city of New York, where he remained until in his nineteenth year, when he went to New York City and entered a clothing store as clerk. At the expiration of two years he caught the California fever, and in November, 1873, left New York with his brother for the Golden State, and went direct to Monterey County. In the spring of the following year they bought a band of sheep, which they took to Cholame, San Luis Obispo County, but owing to the dry season which followed, many of their sheep died, and they returned with the remnant to Monterey County and sold them. The subject of this sketch then worked on a ranch for some time, and after various other business exploits, generally with a successful result, he finally bought a half interest in his present business. In 1883 he was married, and, according to his own statement, has been virtuous and happy ever since.

HENRY VINSON MOREHOUSE was born the first day

of April, 1849, in Elkhart, Indiana. He came to California across the plains with his parents when he was four years old. He was educated at the Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, of which James W. Anderson, the present Superintendent of Schools of the City and County of San Fran-

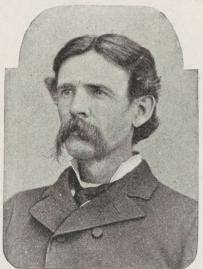
cisco, was Principal. He left school and began teaching in Mendocino County when he was not quite sixteen years old. After teaching two years he came to Monterey County and edited the Salinas City Standard for a period of eight months, when he became satiated with journalistic fame and went to work on a farm, where he remained six months, during which time he



H. R. STEPHENS.

studied hard for the county examination of teachers, which he passed, obtaining a first-grade certificate. He taught ten school years in the county with unprecedented success, and devoted his leisure moments to the study of law; was admitted to practice in the county court in 1876. Three months later he was elected District Attorney of Monterey County, and has since been admitted to the District, Supreme and all the Federal Courts. He held office one term. Since then he has practiced his profession in Salinas City. He is a member of the law firm of Geil & Morehouse, who have never defended

a man who was not acquitted. Their practice in all the courts is very large. Further comment is superfluous. He is also attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. As an orator, either before the bar or on the stump, he is too well known throughout the State to need any eulogium here. Nothing has concerned the public interests of the county but what



H. V. MOREHOUSE.

he has participated in it. For six years he was a member of the County Board of Examiners, and always takes an active interest in educational matters. He is commissioned Major and Judge Advocate on Brig.-Gen. A. A. Smith's Staff, Fifth Brigade N. G. C. He is at present a candidate for the office of United States District Attorney of the Northern District of

California, and if Uncle Sam wants his legal work done, and would have it well done, he cannot intrust it to better hands.

JUAN B. CASTRO is one of Monterey County's prominent native sons. He was born in the city of Monterey, in 1836, on

the 24th of June (St. John's day). At the age of six he lost his father by death, and after passing through the schools of Monterey and attaining his majority, he took charge of his father's ranch, which consisted of eight leagues of land. Mr. Castro has always been a progressive and wideawake citizen, and was one of the first to realize that the development of the country depended



J. B. CASTRO.

on sub-dividing and settling the large ranchos. In December, 1863, he laid out what is now the town of Castroville, and was the first man in the county to cut up his ranch and offer inducements to settlers. The town improved rapidly until the railroad passed through it, after which it remained in statu quo for several years, but is now starting up again, with brighter prospects than ever. In 1866 he established the Castroville Argus, which has ranked among the leading interior papers of the State. To the railroad company he donated the right of way and forty acres of land for a depot. He has been

twice County Treasurer, and twice a member of the Board of Supervisors of Monterey County. He is an ardent Democrat, and was on the Seymore and Tilden electoral tickets. He has held numerous small offices, and has followed the pursuits of stockraising and farming. He is now engaged in the real-estate business, having considerable property of his own for



S. J. DUCKWORTH.

sale in lots to suit. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Pombert, and is the father of six children, three boys and three girls.

SANTIAGO J. DUCKWORTH was born in Monterey, June 13, 1865. At the age of six years he lost his father, and with his two older brothers was sent to the Watsonville Orphan Asylum, then in charge of the Franciscian Fathers. where he

his brother, B. E.

Duckworth. He

is a prominent

member of the

Young Men's In-

stitute, being the

District Deputy of

Monterey County,

and having repre-

sented Institute

No. 57, at the

Grand Council

held in Stockton,

September, 1888.

He belongs to an

old family, and

is a natural and

talented orator;

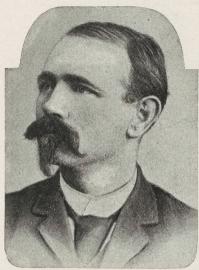
has taken an active

part in political

campaigns, ad-

dressing citizens in

was educated. In 1883 he accepted the office of chief operator in the Federal Telegraph Service of Mexico in the State of Sonora. This responsible position he filled for a term of three years, when he resigned and returned to Monterey, where he established a real-estate and insurance business in company with



HON. THOMAS RENISON.

both the Spanish and English languages.

HON. THOS. RENISON, of Gonzales, Monterey County, the present representative of the Sixty-ninth District in the Assembly, was born in the County Tiperary, Ireland, in 1850. He came to California in 1868, and located in Monterey County in 1869, beginning life here as a farm-hand. His education had been obtained in the common schools of Ireland, and after coming to this county he studied law by himself, being admitted to the bar in 1881. In 1879 he was elected Justice of the Peace at Salinas, serving one term. He was appointed Deputy District Attorney under J. A. Wall. He was elected to the Assembly in 1886, and again in 1888, by a large majority. From the first he took a leading position on the floor of the House, and at once became one of its most influential members. He has been the author of several bills and resolutions of importance, and has taken no uncertain position on all questions involving the rights and privileges of his constituents. Mr. Renison is a married man, very domestic in his tastes, and fond of his home and its comforts. Modest and retiring in manner, yet in debate he is "forcible, aggressive, logical, and convincing." His constituents are proud of him, and believe that he is destined to many years of usefulness, as the people will not fail to take advantage of his abilities in the future, as in the past. His career is a shining exemplification of the truth that if the rue metal is in a man it will be made manifest in spite of poverty, obscurity, and difficulties to overcome. Let no man sit down to await his opportunity, but rather, with his own hands and brain, shape it for himself.

JOHN H. GARBER, who has held the office of County Surveyor of Monterey County continuously since 1882, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Trappe, Montgomery County, January 13, 1845. He was born and raised on a farm. His early education was obtained at the public schools of his native place, studying later at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1871. After graduating he taught school in the oil regions for a year, after which he took a post graduate course of one year and a half, at

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he came to California, coming direct to Monterey County. He served four years as Deputy Clerk under John Markley, after which he went East for a short visit. After his return to this county he received the appointment to the office which he has held ever since. Mr. Garber has thus far resisted the wiles of Cupid and maintains his state of single blessedness.

CHARLES FRANCEE, one of the leading furniture dealers.



JOHN H. GARBER.

of Salinas City, was born in Sweden, June 5, 1853. His father was a landscape painter of Ystad, and Charles, early in life, was apprenticed to learn the trade of wood and carriage painting and fresco work. After serving his apprenticeship of seven years, and improving, in the meantime, the opportunities for education which were at his disposal, he came to the United States

in 1871. Settling in Illinois, he worked four years at his trade, his specialty being carriage painting and fresco work. In 1875 he came to Virginia City, where he remained three years, coming then to Yuba County, California, where he followed his trade. He came to Salinas, in 1880, for his health, and opened a paint shop, working at his business about five years, when, acting upon the advice of a physician, he aban-



CHARLES FRANCEE.

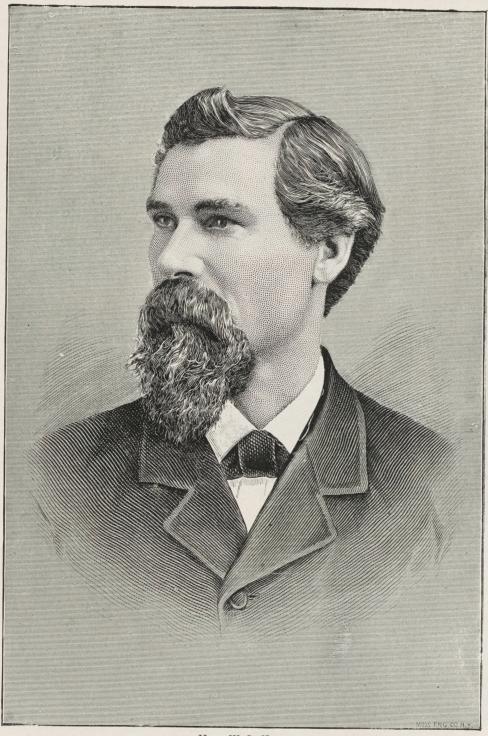
doned painting, and went into the furniture business. with S. J. Burkman. The business has grown to be the leading one of the kind in the county, the firm importing its goods directly from the East. Mr. Francee was elected coroner and public administrator in 1888, by a majority of one hundred and eighty-six, running ahead of his ticket one hundred and seventy-nine votes.

HON. W. J. HILL.

W. J. HILL is the present Mayor of Salinas and the editor of the Salinas *Index*. He has had an exciting and active life, full of perilous adventure on the frontier, conspicuous in journalism of the West, prominent as a Legislator of California, and as an energetic citizen of Monterey County, laboring assiduously to develop the resources of the great Salinas Valley.

He was born near Prescott, Canada West, in 1840, and came to California in 1862, and, after visiting the gold fields of British

and held the key to the travel on these roads. It was during this period that he was repeatedly attacked by the Indians, fired at more than one hundred times, and was seven times wounded, but always managed to "hold the fort." The record of his



Hon. W. J. HILL.

Columbia, entering Alaska, and rambling over considerable territory, he located in Idaho, obtained a stock ranch, and established Hill's Ferry, on the Owyhee River, at the junction of the Chico road from California, and the Humboldt road from Nevada. He kept this ferry during the years of 1865, 1866, and 1867,

thrilling adventures, and numerous single-handed fights with the Indians, would make an interesting volume, in which facts would rival the fiction of a border novel. He seemed to bear a charmed life, and the Indians became superstitious over their inability to kill him. They thought "the pale-faced chief with

the big canoe" was "bad medicine man." It was here that our hero obtained the *sobriquet* of "Old Hill," a title which still clings to him.

In the spring of 1867 he went to Silver City, Idaho, and engaged in the newspaper business, as publisher of the Avalanche. He introduced the first steam press and published the first daily paper in Idaho. His reputation as an Indian fighter and a brave man had spread throughout the Northwest, and being a man of liberal education, extensive reading, and industrious habits, it is not surprising that his paper was the leading one of the Territory. Such was his personal popularity that, although a consistent and outspoken Republican, he was elected County Clerk, Sheriff, and Tax Collector by handsome majorities in a strong Democratic county. He was also the Centennial Commissioner from Idaho, and was tendered the Republican nomination for delegate to Congress.

He returned to California in 1876 and became the proprietor of the Salinas *Index*, and was soon recognized by the press as the publisher of one of the leading interior journals of the State. In 1880 he was elected joint Senator to represent the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito. As Senator he acquired the reputation of being an untiring worker, and a fearless, honest advocate of the right. While making no pretensions to fine oratory, he is vigorous and forcible in speech, and a ready and graceful writer.

Since he has been Mayor of Salinas the city has issued bonds to the extent of \$25,000, by a practically unanimous vote, and its judicious expenditure has done much to improve and beautify the city. Through the *Index* he has helped to develop the resources of Monterey County, and has recently shown his faith in the Salinas Valley by purchasing a tract of the Buena Vista Ranch

Mr. Hill is a leading member of several fraternal organizations. He is Past Master of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M.; was the first and is Past Patron of Reveille Chapter, No. 47, O. E. S.; is Past Master of Sausal Lodge, No. 47, A. O. U. W., and was the first Master of the lodge. He is a member of the Watsonville Commandery Knights Templar, of Salinas Chapter R. A. M., and is ninety-fifth degree member of the Royal Masonic Rite. He is also Master of the Salinas Grange.

Through heredity and his training on the frontier, Mr. Hill possesses great strength of character, and a marked individuality. An untiring worker, relentless in his determinations when he feels he is right, he possesses withal those qualities of mind and heart which bring to him the warmest friends, as the following published in an Idaho paper at the time he left the Territory would indicate:—

"Mr. Hill has spent ten or twelve of the best years in his life in assisting to build up, and heroically battling for the best interests of, Idaho Territory—first as frontiersman and next as a journalist. His name is a household word throughout the land. His life, his deeds, his very action, are so well known that to attempt to recount them at this time were unnecessary. In truth, so deeply do we feel the loss of a man like him that we have the heart to say but little about it. We regard it as a public calamity, and in saying this we only echo the expressed sentiment of the people of the whole Territory. He leaves an impress upon the country that will never be erased. * * * * Good-bye, 'Old Hill!' May Heaven's choicest blessings shower your pathway through life, and California's brightest flowers bloom for you and yours in your new home."

Mr. Hill owns a handsome residence in Salinas, and his wife is an intellectual and accomplished woman. He has one son.

DR. S. M. ARCHER is not only an eminent physician and

genial gentleman, but one of the landmarks of Monterey County, having resided here since 1869. He is forty-two years old and came to California in 1868, from Louisville, Kentucky. He comes from a long line of American ancestors, the first of whom were early colonial settlers in Virginia and Maryland.



DR. S. M. ARCHER.

At a later date members of the family participated in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, and in the early Indian wars, many of them filling important positions in the army and Government. Among Dr. Archer's ancestors is John Archer, of Maryland, who was the first man to graduate in medicine in the United States. He obtained his diploma from the Philadelphia Med-

ical College in 1768. The subject of this sketch received his college education at the Indiana Asbury University, and graduated in medicine at Louisville. He then attended the clinics at the Bellevue and Blackwell Island Hospitals, New York, for a considerable length of time. After arriving in San Francisco in 1868, as a matter of adventure, and with a desire to see more of the world, he made a trip to China via Sandwich Islands and Japan, as surgeon of a vessel. The passage both ways was rough, dangerous, and disagreeable, and when the young medico got back to San Francisco he concluded that he had enough of "life on the ocean wave." He determined to locate in the country, contrary to the advice of Dr. H. H. Toland, the well-known physician of San Francisco, to whom he had letters of introduction from personal friends. In 1869 he went to Monterey County, intending to return to the city in a few years to locate permanently. But he soon became a fixture in Monterey County, although he has often been called to the city professionally. In 1872 he was appointed County Physician, and took charge of the County Hospital, and has held that position ever since, during which time he has perhaps successfully treated more desperate cases of dropsy than any other physician in the State. He served one term as Coroner and Public Administrator, from 1876 to 1878, but declined a renomination, and also declined the nomination for the Assembly in 1886. Dr. Archer is married and has seven children, all girls. While his modesty will not permit him to claim the professional and other honors which are his due, he unblushingly considers that in this respect he has done well for his country.

DR. THOMAS FLINT.

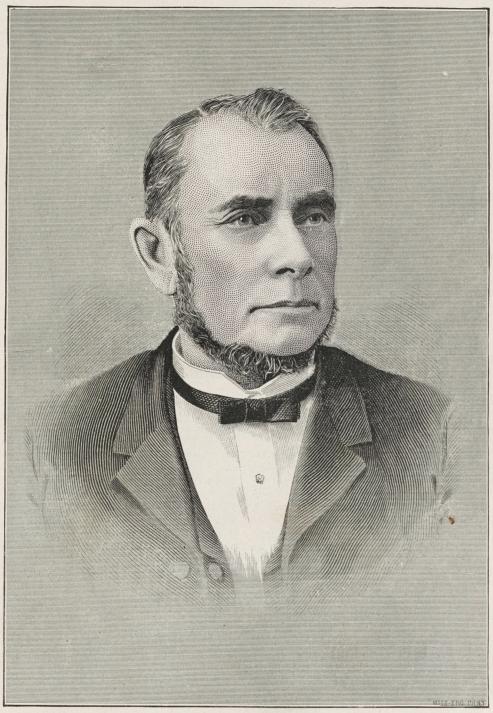
This gentleman is the senior member of the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., a prominent citizen of the State, and a resident of San Juan, San Benito County, formerly a part of Monterey County. His connection with the history, growth, and development of Monterey County has been so intimate and conspicuous that this work would be incomplete without a sketch of his career.

He was born in New Vineyard, Somerset County, Maine,

May 13, 1824, and belongs to the ninth generation of one of the first settlers of the United States, the eldest son of each generation receiving the name of Thomas. His father was a farmer, teacher, and civil engineer, and served three terms as

which he could not avoid, ever since. He is now Chairman of the Medical Society of San Benito County.

In 1851 he came to California, via Chagres and Panama, and arrived at Volcano, this State, July 12, with about \$5.00. He



Dr. THOMAS FLINT.

State Senator. Dr. Flint was educated in public schools, by private tutors, and in the academies of Maine. He was well advanced in mathematics and languages, when he commenced the study of medicine. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1849, but has never made a business of the profession, although he has had considerable desultory practice,

secured employment as manager of a business, at \$250 per month, to supply mining camps with meat. He followed this business at Coloma and Volcano until Christmas, 1852, when, in company with his brother Benjamin, and L. Bixby, an old friend and subsequent partner, he started East *via* Panama. They took the gold they had accumulated to the Philadelphia

Mint, and, after visiting awhile in Maine, they started west, reaching Terra Haute by railroad, that being then the extreme western terminus. From here they rode on horseback across Illinois.

At Terra Haute the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., with a capital of \$10,000, was formed. Their first business venture was to buy two thousand four hundred sheep, and fifteen yoke of oxen. They left the Mississippi River at Keokuk, on the 1st of May, and started to drive their stock across the plains to California. They arrived at San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, January 8, 1854, with thirteen hundred head of sheep and one hundred additional cattle purchased in Utah Territory. They started up the coast, and en route bought enough stock to make out the original number of sheep, and one hundred and twenty cattle. They stopped near San Jose, and rented the Santa Teresa Ranch for a stock range, where they remained a year. Their first purchase of land was the San Justo Ranch, in Monterey County, consisting of thirty-seven thousand acres. This was acquired in 1855. They subsequently acquired real estate in San Luis Obispo County, and other sections of the State, aggregating one hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres, and are at present the owners of about fifty thousand acres of California

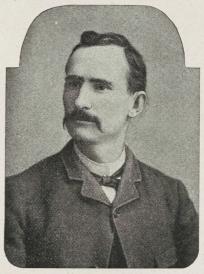
The firm has been extensively engaged in staging, owning for twelve years the coast stage line between San Jose and Los Angeles, and Sola dad and San Diego, about five hundred miles. Their Government contracts amounted to as much as \$75,000 per year. For ten years they were in the commission wool business in San Francisco. They were largely interested in the beet sugar manufactory at Soquel, Santa Cruz County, which was moved there from Alameda, in which over \$150,000 was invested. But this industry was killed by the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The firm has also been largely interested in mining, and are the owners of the Cerro Bonito and Monterey quicksilver mines, Chrome iron mines, in Stanislaus County, and silver mines in Arizona and Nevada. But stock-raising, farming, and staging have been the only lines that have yielded a profit.

Dr. Flint came to Monterey County in 1855, and, after the purchase of the San Justo Ranch, he moved to San Juan, where he has resided continuously since. His home place now consists of thirteen thousand acres, upon which there is a twohundred-acre orchard of almonds, apricots, peaches, nectarines, olives, etc., in bearing, which is a practical illustration of the success of horticulture in the county. While taking a general interest in, and contributing largely towards, developing the State, he has always been a leader in enterprises intended to build up his county. He was one of the first men to import fine merino sheep, with which he stocked the Monterey Ranch. He was a member of the Monterey County Board of Supervisors for three years, and served four years in the same capacity in San Benito County. He was a member of the commissions to establish the boundary line between Monterey and Santa Clara Counties, to partition Natividad, Los Virgeles, San Antonio, and La Brea ranches (the two first in Monterey County, San Antonio in San Benito County, and La Brea in Santa Clara County), and has served the people in many other capacities. In 1875 he was elected joint Senator from Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties, and discharged the duties of his office in an able and satisfactory manner. He is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was a member of the delegation from this State to the Republican National Convention, which met in Chicago in 1884. He is also a director in the Bank of Hollister and in the Monterey County District Agricultural Association.

Notwithstanding the multifarious duties of his business, and

the time devoted to public service, he is a prominent member of a number of fraternal organizations. In the Masonic Fraternity he is a Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Commander, and a member of the Royal and Select Masters, and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is at present a Director in the Grangers' Business Association, and Grand Patron of the O. E. S. of California. His wife, who is a most estimable lady, is the present Most Worthy Grand Matron of the O. E. S. of the United States. He has two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Thomas Flint, Jr., is joint Senator from Monterey and San Benito Counties.

JOHN EDMUND BACON is a native of California, having



JOHN EDMUND BACON.

been born in Prairie City (a small mining town twenty miles east of Sacramento City), in 1854. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Sacramento, and three years later they went to Sutter County, where the subject of this sketch was educated, and employed his time in various occupations. He went with his parents to San Jose, where he learned photog-

raphy. Two years ago he came to Salinas City, and engaged in the photographic business, where he is now permanently located. He is also a natural artist, and his crayon sketches of animal heads bear the stamp of genius. He enlarges photographs in free-hand drawing so perfectly that they may justly be termed speaking likenesses. He does work of this kind for other photographers all over this State, and in some of the Eastern States, and, considering the fact that he never has taken any lessons in this branch of his art, one has but to view his efforts to become convinced that inspiration is his master, and that he will some day achieve the success only accorded to the truly gifted. Most of the portraits in this book are from photographs by Mr. Bacon. He was married, in October, 1880, to Miss Sarah E. Little, of Oakland, also a native of this State, and their union has been blessed with three lovely children.

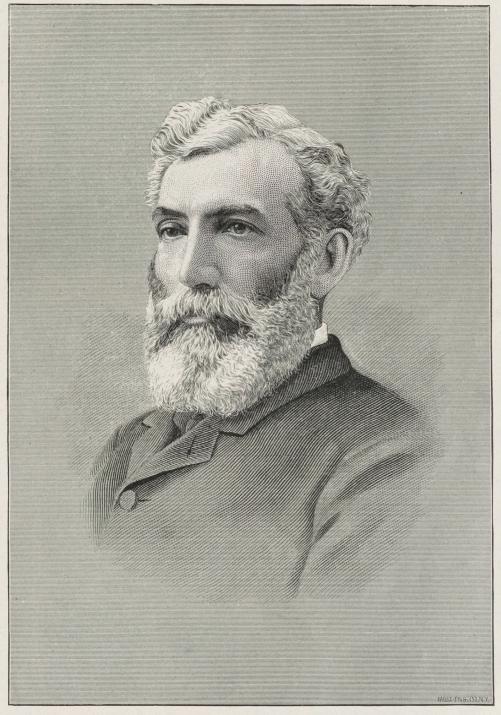
C. H. KING.

The life history of C. H. King is useful and full of suggestion to the young man who, just on the threshold of manhood, asks himself the question, "How shall I succeed?" It illustrates most forcibly that concentrated thought, industry, and intelligent, well-directed and persistent effort are the most prominent essentials of success.

Mr. King was born May 3, 1844, in Ontario County, New York, on the banks of Hemlock Lake, which has since become a conspicuous watering-place. His early life was spent on a farm, and his educational opportunities were confined to the public school and a few terms at a village school. There was no day-dream, adolescent period in his life. From a child he became a man, pursuing various avocations, from chopping cord-wood to the business manager of a lecturer, and at times

supplying the place of the lecturer. He came to California in 1859, and attended several terms at the Sotoyome Institute, preparing himself for the profession of a teacher. After receiving his certificate he taught school a few terms, and, health

fornia, in 1865, and resumed teaching in Butte County. From here he started to the Yellowstone Valley, and after going as far as Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, he received information which caused him to change his course for the coast. The trip



C. H. KING.

failing, he went to the Sandwich Islands. His first duties on the islands were discharged as private preceptor in the family of Rev. C. B. Andrews, a missionary and prominent educator. He was subsequently one of the overseers on the Lewer's Plantation.

After spending two years on the islands he returned to Cali-

was beset with perils, Indians on the war-path being numerous, but he arrived safely at Trinidad. Here he taught school for a number of years, meeting with the usual financial success of teachers.

But by far the most important point in the life of the subject of this sketch occurred in 1870. It is the beginning of a new

chapter in his career, a chapter fraught with interest to every young man. One day he was on an island a short distance from the mainland, near Trinidad. By dint of exertion he climbed its brushy slope, and found a green, open spot on the highest point. Here he fell into a retrospective reverie, from which he awakened with the conclusion that his life was a failure, and before he left that spot he had mapped out a plan of action, and made resolutions which he instantly proceeded to put into operation. Some of the work of his early life had made him familiar with the timber and lumber business, and it was here that his efforts were directed. He concentrated his energies, worked diligently, and was rewarded by the rapid accumulation of money. He connected himself with Joseph Russ, and after several years of prosperous business, he went to Mexico to purchase land for a company, but did not buy, as the tract was a myth. In 1878 he went to San Francisco, and took charge of the business of the firm of J. Russ & Co. The following year he went to Eureka, and to Mexico again, and after his return bought the interest of Mr. Russ' partners.

It was shortly after this he concocted the scheme the carrying out of which was the work of his life. Others had attempted it and failed, but in the lexicon of C. H. King there was no such word as fail. His scheme was to control the redwood lumber interests of California. His first work was to quietly bond all the redwood property he could get. Before anyone had an intimation of his plans, he had bonded two-thirds of the redwood land of California, and was in Scotland organizing the California Redwood Company. The company was duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, Mr. King receiving \$1,400,000 for the interest of himself and partner. He was appointed business manager in San Francisco, D. Evans in Eureka, and Faulkner & Bell financial agents. The company owned two hundred thousand acres of the finest redwood land in the State, together with mills, railroads, vessels, etc. The prospects were bright, but the agents began such a system of extravagance, contrary to the advice and protests of Mr. King, that it was obvious that financial ruin was inevitable. Mr. King was wedded to this work. It was the scheme of his life. He expected to develop it, and make a great fortune, and it was with reluctance that he withdrew. But the inevitable crash came. That property to-day is worth \$50,000,000, and if it belonged to the company and had been judiciously managed, its value would have been twice that sum. Mr. King's good judgment and tact were displayed in disposing of his stock as well as in organizing the company.

In 1884 Mr. King purchased the San Lorenzo Rancho, of thirteen thousand acres, and thus became identified with Monterey County. Besides farming this fine property, he is engaged in speculative enterprises, buying and selling real estate, etc. In 1875 he was married to Miss Kate Brown, of Yreka. He has six children, four boys and two girls, and when he is not at his ranch, lives in a beautiful home on Clinton Street, Oakland, Cal.

M. R. MERRITT was born in the town of Monterey the eighth day of June, 1855. He is the son of the late Josiah Merritt, ex-County Judge of Monterey County, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1869, his father having died, he left school and entered the office of the Monterey Republican, where he learned the printing business. He afterward became the editor of the Castroville Argus, and later published the Monterey Herald, in connection with E. E. curtis, now telegraph editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for several years. In 1882 he was elected Supervisor of Monterey County from the First District. He has been a delegate to the

Democratic State Convention four times, and served as Secretary to the Democratic County Committee four years. He is at present, and has been for several years, Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Castroville District, also a notary public and postmaster in that town, and one of the publishers of the Castroville



M. R. MERRITT.

member of the reliable real-estate firm of Lang, Merritt & Dexter, and, with his mother, owns an interest in the Castro grant, upon which the town of Castroville is located. He is also a member of Monterey Parlor No. 75, of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Several years ago he was married to Miss Lizzie W. Townsend, of Alameda. They have a charming little

Gazette. He is a

home in Castroville, and three children.

S. Z. HEBERT is a native of San Francisco, where he was born on the twelfth day of October, 1862. When he was nine years of age he came, with his parents, to this county. He first attended school at St. Marys in San Francisco, then the Sacred Heart School and St. Ignatius College of that city, and later he attended the Santa Clara College, where he completed his literary education in 1877, and began a course at the Pacific Business College of San Francisco, but, owing to a severe illness, he was obliged to give up his studies and return to his home, at



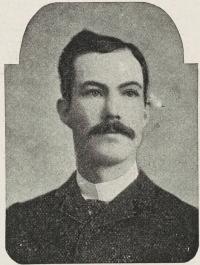
S. Z. HEBERT.

Salinas City. He is possessed of much natural business ability, and is one of the representative young men of the county. He is Treasurer of Santa Lucia Parlor, No. 97, N. S. G. W., and has been Treasurer of the Democratic County Central Committee four years, which office he still holds, and in this capacity has taken an active interest in politics. Mr. Hebert owns \$50,000

worth of country real estate near Salinas City, and all of his efforts are directed towards the best interests of the county. He is engaged in the grain buying business, and in this, as well as in the management of his property interests, he has shown the discretion and judgment of an older head, and is now rated among the prosperous and solid men of the county.

THOMAS J. RIORDAN was born in San Francisco, November 15, 1859. His family removed to Salinas Valley in 1860, his father having previously been here. After attending the

public schools of Nativadad, in this county, he was two years in St. Mary's College, San Francisco, leaving this latter institution in 1876. He commenced his business life as a clerk in the general merchandise store of John S. Paine, at Paiaro. where he remained about a year. After this he went to the southern part of the county with W. H. Taylor, Superintendent of the coast



THOMAS J. RIORDAN.

stage line, coming to Salinas later, in the employ of W. W. Battles, a prominent grain buyer. After the death of W. W. Battles, he went into grain business for himself, and while in this business was elected Auditor. He was elected County Auditor in 1882; subsequently he went into the tailoring and furnishing goods business with T. B. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Riordan. After three years of successful business operation he sold out, in October, 1887, and went into the grain-buying business with S. Z. Hebert. He was elected County

Clerk in 1888 by a majority of one hundred votes, his opponent being a very popular incumbent. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West; a man of unblemished reputation and immense popularity. Mr. Riordanwas married, on the 21st of October, 1884, to Miss Madge Sheehy, daughter of Ex-Supervisor John Sheehy, by whom he has had two children, a son and daughter.



WILLIAM M. VANDERHURST.

WILLIAM M. VANDERHURST, eldest son of William Vanderhurst, the popular pioneer merchant of Salinas, was born in Watsonville, California, January 18, 1862. In 1868 he came to Salinas with his parents, attended the public schools of that place, and subsequently took a course at the University of the Pacific, in San Jose. He then served his mercantile appren-

ticeship in his father's large establishment, passing through all the departments, and familiarizing himself with the various lines of this extensive business. He served three years as salesman, and four years in which his duties were divided between office work and the sales department. After this thorough preparation

it is but natural that he has elected to permanently pursue this line of business. Mr. Vanderhurst is a steady, sober, industrious young man, and already gives indication of that rare business ability which has characterized his father and made him rich. His social position is on a par with his business standing, as he is a member of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M.; Salinas Chap-

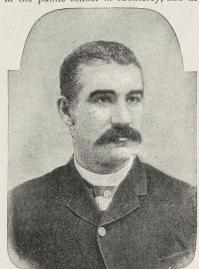


B. V. SARGENT, JR.

ter, No. 59. Royal Arch Masons; Watsonville Commandery, No. 22, Knight Templars; Alisal Lodge, No. 163, I. O. O. F.; Compromise Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Santa Lucia Parlor, No. 97, N. S. G. W.

B. V. SARGENT, JR., one of the rising young attorneys of Monterey County, having an office at Salinas, was born on the San Carlos Ranch, near Monterey, July 5, 1863. He received his early education in the public school of Monterey, and at

the age of eighteen went to Santa Clara College, from which he graduated in 1884. The following year he took a post graduate course, graduating with the highest credits ever given by this institution for this degree. That summer he entered the Law Department at Yale, and graduated in 1887, receiving degree of L L.B. and standing among the first of a class of thirty,



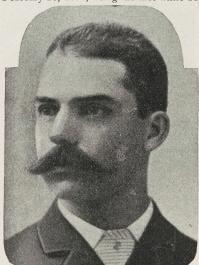
EDWARD INGRAM.

considered the best class ever graduated from that school. In January, 1888, he entered the District Attorney's office of San Francisco, where he remained until the campaign began, when he stumped the State for Cleveland and Thurman. He is a fluent speaker, and during the campaign discussed the issues before the people in a clear and logical manner, giving evidence of talent as an orator, and a future which will make him a con-

spicuous member of the California bar. He was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of California in 1887, having been previously admitted to practice in the courts of Connecticut. He is a prominent Native Son of the Golden West, holding the office of President of Parlor 75, of Monterey.

EDWARD INGRAM is a resident of Monterey, and a Native Son of the Golden West. He was born in Sonoma County, January 23, 1855, and came to Monterey County in 1872. Mr. Ingram is a very affable and popular gentleman, is widely known throughout the county as a reliable business man and prominent Democratic politician. While he has never been an aspirant for any elective office, his influence at elections is felt and appreciated. He has been postmaster of Monterey since April, 1887, and has been engaged extensively in the butcher business for seven years. He has an estimable wife, and four sons to bless their wedded life.

FRANCIS M. HILBY was born in Cloverdale, California, February 28, 1860, being the first white boy born in that place.



FRANCIS M. HILBY.

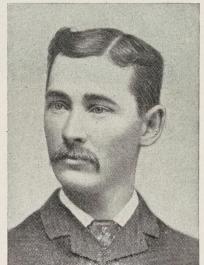
in 1862, and his mother again marrying, he moved with his parents, in 1867, to Owyhee County, Idaho Territory, where his step-father had large mining interests. Here he remained until 1871, when he again returned to Cloverdale and attended public school, where he prepared himself for the State University under M. E. C. Munday, since Assemblyman

His father dying

from Sonoma County, but being too young at the time to enter, he learned telegraphy, his tutor being Nestor A. Young, now a member of the State Legislature. In 1879 he graduated at Heald's Business College, and later at the California College of Pharmacy. Entering the employ of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, he acted as operator, and afterward as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Mateo, Mayfield, and Monterey. On January 7, 1882, while taking his mother and sister to the Carmel Mission, the horses ran away, throwing him out and breaking his leg. After several months' confinement he recovered, and engaged in the drug business at Monterey. He was married April 14, 1887, to Miss Julia Mayer, of Mayfield, California, and has a son, born April 28, 1888. He is a member of the California and American Pharmaceutical Societies, and of several orders, being quite prominent in the Native Sons of the Golden West, having been a delegate to several Grand Parlors, and acted as Deputy Grand President for two years, and is generally well known by the prominent young men of the State. In politics he has taken some interest, attending county and State conventions, being a member of the Dirigo Club, and of the County Central Committee, for a number of

JULIUS A. TRESCONY, who has the management of his father's large ranches at San Lucas, is one of the prominent

young men of Monterey County. He was born August 27, 1857, in the town of Monterey, where he passed his boyhood days. At the age of sixteen he entered St. Mary's College, San Francisco, which he attended two years. He then took a course in the Pacific Business College, and after graduating accepted a position on the Santa Cruz Railroad as agent, but resigned to take charge of his father's ranches, Las Tularcitos, near Monterey. His father disposing of the stock on this ranch, he moved to San Lucas, and went into the sheep business, in which he was successful. In 1886, when the railroad passed through Monterey County, Mr. Trescony had charge of the erection of all buildings on his father's ranch, leased out the property to sixteen tenants for farming and dairy purposes, built a fine graded road to Jolon Valley and roads to other sections of the adjacent county, and otherwise has displayed a commendable spirit of enterprise. Mr. Trescony takes an active interest in the order of Native Sons; was the organizer and is Past President of San Lucas Parlor, having previously belonged to the Parlor at Salinas City. He speaks fluently English, French, Spanish,



JULIAS A. TRESCONY.

Italian, Portuguese, Swiss and several dialects. He was married, in San Francisco, October 15, 1884, to Miss Kate Aguirre, and has two children. His wife is an accomplished lady, and can speak in as many tongues as her husband. Mr. Trescony's father, Alberto Trescony, is a native of Italy. He came to Monterey in 1842, and was the first man

to import a billiard table and a safe into California.

WILLIAM DUNPHY.

The career of this gentleman recalls an ancient custom among the North American Indians. In teaching a child how to swim he was pitched head foremost and without aid into the water. If there was the proper metal in him he struck out and kept above water, otherwise he drowned.

William Dunphy was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 24th day of December, 1829, but being of an adventurous turn he determined, when but eleven years of age, to seek his fortune in the New World. Leaving home on his own permit, he took passage on a vessel bound for St. John, New Brunswick, where he landed when scarcely twelve years of age, friendless and almost penniless. Turning his attention at once to work, he engaged first in the coast fisheries and later shipped for a seal hunt. But being shipwrecked on the home voyage, and enduring sufferings and privations almost indescribable, our hero, after safely reaching New York, concluded he was not intended for a sailor, and after staying a while in the metropolis, went South, where he engaged for some years in cattle, trading along the Mississippi River. He seems, in this occupation, to have found the true touch-stone of his future fortune.

When the war with Mexico broke out, he went to that coun-

try, and with rare business tact for a boy eighteen years old, secured a contract to furnish the United States Army with beef. With his headquarters at Vera Cruz, he furnished the army until the last year of the war, when he joined the Jack Hayes

a French bark from Mazatlan. Mr. Dunphy carries the record of many of the incidents of this journey in the shape of scars on his body. However, he was just in time to be a pioneer.

After side-tracking a few months in mining, he recovered



WILLIAM DUNPHY.

Rangers, and fought like an Irishman for his adopted country, being several times wounded. At the close of the war he engaged in the cattle business until the news of the discovery of gold in California induced him to come to this State, which he reached on the 21st of December, 1849, after an adventurous trip of several months, on horseback, fighting Indians, and finally on

his course and again turned his attention to cattle dealing, in which occupation he has had the wisdom to remain ever since. By his remarkable business ability, and that great strength of character which was undoubtedly developed by his early years of independent exertion, Mr. Dunphy has accumulated a very large fortune. His ranch in the counties of Elko,

Eureka, and Lander in the State of Nevada, comprising some two hundred thousand acres, and stocked with over thirty thousand head of cattle and an immense number of horses, is traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad for a distance of twenty-five miles. A fine ranch in Monterey County, stocked with imported cattle; the spacious slaughter-houses of the late firm of Dunphy & Hildreth, in South San Francisco, together with several blocks of land in that city, and a palatial residence on Sacramento Street, are among the present possessions of the little Irish lad who landed in America with scarcely money enough to buy a breakfast.

In 1852 Mr. Dunphy was married, in Tuolumne County, and is the father of seven children. In politics Mr. Dunphy is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, and also to the one which nominated Grover Cleveland. He is a member of the Olympic Club, the Pacific Yacht Club, Pacific Union Club, and a life member of the California Pioneers, of which society he has been a Director. Such is a very meager sketch of the remarkable events of the life of this gentleman.

In appearance, Mr. Dunphy is a remarkable man. Standing more than six feet in height, of massive frame, magnificent physique, and commanding presence, he would be recognized anywhere as a man beyond the ordinary. Generous to a fault, giving lavishly to all charitable and worthy purposes, a genial friend, a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, such is the character of this gentleman. It seems but a just reward of meritorious energy and enterprise that the sunset side of his life shall be passed in the midst of peace and prosperity.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, JR., was born in New Bedford, Massachussetts, in 1856. His education was obtained princi-

pally at the New

Bedford Academy,

though he also at-

tended the public schoolashort time.

After completing

the Academic

Course he entered the University of

the city of New

York, where he

graduated in med-

icine in 1879. Im-

mediately after

graduating he

substituted several

months in Belle-

vue Hospital for

one of the regular

physicians who



George B. Richmond, Jr. M. D. was absent on a vacation. While there he was offered the position of Ship Surgeon on the *Veronica*, bound to the Western Islands. He accepted this offer, and in the spring of 1879 sailed from Boston to Madeira and the Azore Islands. Returning home the same summer he began the practice of medicine in the town of Dighton, between Boston and New Bedford, where he remained two years and a half. Excessive hard work in his profession brought on nervous prostration, and he was advised by Dr. Beard, of New York, an eminent authority upon nervous diseases, to take a long sea voyage. Acting under this advice he gave up his practice and sailed to Valparaiso, Chili, where he remained a short time, and, feeling no better in health, embarked on another voyage and

sailed up the coast to British Columbia. After spending a few months there and on Puget Sound, he came to San Francisco, intending to return home. There his health began to improve, and after spending a few months in Lake County he concluded to remain in California. As health was paramount with him, he selected Salinas City as most conducive to that object, and located here three and a half years ago, resuming the practice of medicine. In May, 1888, Dr. Richmond's professional services were required in attendance upon a lady who had come, with friends, to California on an excursion from Boston. Her health failing, they concluded to return home with her, and the doctor



A. WIEDEMAN.

accompanied them in a special car to that city. After making a short visit to his parents, and viewing the principal points of interest along the route, he returned to Salinas City, the trip having consumed but a month of time. The doctor, though young in years, has had a very eventful life, as well as a wide and varied professional experience. Naturally talented and observant, he

has improved his opportunities, and his life gives promise of a bright future.

A. WIEDEMAN, of the firm of Sarles & Wiedeman, dealers in general merchandise, Gonzales, was born in France in 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1844. They located in the State of Illinois, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1864, when he came to California. He worked in the redwoods and harvest-fields of Santa Cruz County for two years, then came to Monterey County and took charge of the Cattle Ranch of Dunphy & Hildreth. In the spring of 1867 he was placed in charge of the Gonzales Ranches, owned by the same firm, and remained there ten years. Subsequently he went into the stock and farming business with J. D. Cochran, of Gonzales. They sowed the first grain that was threshed and hauled to Moss Landing from the Malarin Ranch. In the spring of 1874 he engaged in the mercantile business in Gonzales, and still occupies his time merchandising, farming, and stockraising. He has been tendered the nomination for County Treasurer by the Democratic party, but has always declined all political honors.

HON. B. V. SARGENT.

Hon. B. V. Sargent has resided in the town of Monterey since June, 1858. He is a prominent citizen by virtue of his long residence here, but more prominent because of his connection with the industries and politics of the county, having served his fellow-citizens in various official capacities, among others very acceptably and creditably filling the office of State Senator in the Legislature of 1887.

He was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1828, and spent his early days in Boston. He arrived in San Francisco July, 1849, and immediately went to the mines on Mokelumne River. He went to San Jose in September of the same year, and kept hotel there until the opening of the first State Legislature. He then went to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained until the spring of 1850. Returning to California, he met his three brothers, J. P., R. C., and J. L. Sargent, who had come out

they have a grain and stock ranch of thirty thousand acres under the charge of Ross and Dr. Jacob Sargent. In Santa Clara County they have twelve thousand acres, under the management of J. P. Sargent. This is one of the best properties in



HON. B. V. SARGENT.

overland from Chicago the year previous. In the fall, of 1850 the four brothers settled in San Joaquin County, where the town of Woodbridge now stands, and went into the stock business as Sargent Bros.

The firm is one of the most widely known in the State, owning large properties in several counties. In San Joaquin County

the State, and is used for diversified farming and stock raising. Some of the fastest and best blooded horses in the State are raised here. In Monterey County they have two ranches, which are under the supervision of B. V. Sargent. At Bradley, in the southern part of the county, is La Pestilencia, of twelve thousand acres. The name is derived from the stenches of sulphur

springs on the place, the country thereabouts abounding in mineral springs. The soil of this ranch is very fertile and adapted to grain and fruit, although stock raising has heretofore been the principal industry. The ranch consists principally of low rolling hills and ridges, which in the spring-time are carpeted with alfileria and wild grasses, bunch-grass being conspicuous. About six miles from Monterey they own a ranch of twenty-three thousand acres, El Potrero San Carlos y San Francisquito.

It was here that the hero of this sketch in an early day climbed a chaparral oak tree to get out of the way of some wild cattle, but was knocked out by the impact of a frightened bullock, and fell astride the back of a grizzly bear that had been frightened from his midday siesta by the stampede. He grabbed the shaggy hair of the brute, and with a desperation born of fear spurred him in the flanks. Down the mountain they came like an avalanche; Mr. Sargent's brother-in-law, who was in the cañon holding their horses, above the noise of the stampede heard Brad's voice: "Save yourself! I am headed for you on the back of a grizzly!" But the bear turned up a little ravine, and our modern Mazeppa (or Munchausen) found an opportunity as he passed between two rocks to disengage himself from his untamed steed. In those days grizzlies were as thick as Fresno jack-rabbits, which makes more probable the possibility of such an adventure. But, unfortunately for Mr. Sargent, the only witness to this exciting bareback performance is dead.

The San Francisquito Ranch furnishes grazing for four thousand head of cattle, and is watered by numerous streams. It is considered one of the finest stock ranches in the State.

As noticed in the outset of this sketch, Mr. Sargent has served in various official capacities. He has been Supervisor of Monterey County several times, and was elected joint Senator of Monterey and San Benito Counties in 1886. He was married in 1856 at Mokelumne Hill. His wife is a most estimable lady, well-known in Monterey for her goodness of heart and many acts of charity. They have four children, three sons and a daughter. Two of the sons, J. P. and R. C. Sargent, have

the immediate

supervision of the

Monterey ranches.

The other son, B.

V. Sargent, Jr., is

a promising young

attorney of Salin-

as. The daughter

is the wife of Mr.

Gragg, a business

man of Bradley,

Monterey County.

unostentatious in

his manner, a man

of practical ideas

and rare business

sagacity. He is

genial and so-

ciable, possessing

a fund of anecdote

and a convincing

Mr. Sargent is



W. SARLES.

and pleasing manner of telling his stories.

W. SARLES was born in Lasalle County, Illinois, August 29, 1847. He came to California in 1870, and three years later settled in the town of Gonzales—being one of its first residents—where he has lived ever since. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of that town, which position he has filled continuously to the present time.

He is senior member of the well-known firm of Sarles & Wideman, of Gonzales, dealers in groceries, dry goods, general merchandise and lumber, and as an enterprising business man he has greatly aided in advancing the interests of Monterey County generally, and Gonzales particularly.

HON. THOS. FLINT, JR., is one of the youngest State Senators in the California Legislature. He was born at San Juan, Monterey County (now San Benito County), May 29, 1858. He prepared for college at Golden Gate (now Hopkins Academy), Oakland, California, and entered Dartmouth College in 1876, graduating in 1880 with degree of A. B. In 1883 he received the degree of A. M. from same college. After graduating he returned to California, and has resided at his home in San Juan ever since. He is the foreman of his father's ex-



Hon. Thos. FLINT, JR.

tensive ranch, and the owner of the largest orchard in San Benito County. He is a prominent Mason and Past Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is Vice-President of the Hollister Board of Trade, and a member of the State Board of Trade. He is Foreman of the San Juan Fire Company, and was prominent in athletic sports

when a student at college. In 1888 he was elected on the Republican ticket, joint Senator of Monterey and San Benito Counties, which position he has creditably filled. It is a fact worthy of note that both his father and grandfather were State Senators. Mr. Flint is a modest, retiring gentleman, very popular among the young men, as his election in a Democratic district would indicate.

Z. HEBERT.

THE biographies and reminiscences of the early settlers of California would be a valuable and interesting contribution to literature. The hardships they endured, the perils they encountered, the reverses they met and overcome, the amusing positions in which they were often placed, and finally the success which has crowned the efforts of many of them, would form a picture strong in detail and contrast, in which the skillful artist could so dispose the lights and shades that something would strike a sympathetic cord in every heart.

The subject of this sketch has been the hero of many adventures, but his buoyant, fun-loving disposition has caused him to always see the ludicrous phase of every situation, and from temporary reverses and misfortunes he has always rallied, and at the sound of the bell was on the track ready to "trot them another heat."

Z. Hebert was born at Breuax Bridge, San Martin Parish, Louisiana, January 17, 1826. His father was a farmer and planter, and young Hebert's education was received at Breaux Bridge prior to the age of fifteen, at which time he left home and went to New Orleans, relinquishing his interest in his father's estate to his brothers and sisters. After following various occupations here, he started for California in 1850, via

Chagres and Panama His capital consisted of \$700. After walking from Chagres to Panama he was in a badly used-up condition, and his mental condition was not improved on learning that a steamer ticket for San Francisco would cost \$500.

When he arrived in San Francisco he was surprised to see so much gambling and such a quantity of gold bars and gold-dust. The killing of a man every day was not unusual. Mr. Hebert immediately secured work in a butcher shop and grocery store



Z. HEBERT.

He finally secured passage for \$75 on the brig W. Brown, but was three months at sea, a part of the time on very short allowance of food and water. During the voyage the passengers were compelled to take possession of the vessel, put a drunken captain in irons, and place the second mate in command. Such were the privations and dangers of this voyage that Mr. Hebert resolved never to go home until he could go by land.

at \$200 per month, and subsequently opened a butcher shop on the corner of Jackson and Dupont Streets. He made about \$3,000 here, when his partner got the gold fever and they started for the mines. But his mining experience was disastrous. There was an ill omen at the start. Their pack mule ran away and scattered their pans and other mining paraphernalia along the trail. Soon after he returned from the mines he

opened a butcher stall, and subsequently started a wholesale butcher business, and commenced dealing in sheep, with a man by the name of Sedgley for partner.

In 1865 he bought three thousand acres of land at Natividad, Monterey County, which he still owns. He came to Monterey County to reside in 1868, and has ever since been prominently identified with the county. He has been a Director, ever since its organization, of the Monterey District Agricultural Association, and owns some good trotting stock. He was one of the founders of Salinas City Bank, and is still a stockholder. He is frank, broad and liberal in his views, and generous to a fault.

CAPT. J. G. FOSTER, the efficient and popular proprietor of the Paraiso Springs, that wonderful mineral resort, a description of which is given in the first pages of this work, is a native of Massachusetts, and has been in the hotel and similar lines of business for thirty-five years. In the early California trade he was connected with steamships on both sides of the Isthmus. In 1860 he bought the International Hotel, on Jackson Street, San Francisco, at that time the leading hotel in the city, and successfully conducted it for three years, when he founded the Cliff House. For twenty-one years he was proprietor and manager of this world-famous establishment, during which time he came in contact with people from every part of the civilized world, and is perhaps to-day known by more people than any other man in California. The wear and tear indispensable to the management of the Cliff

House, admon-

ished him that a change was nec-

essary for his con-

tinued good

health. In 1886,

with his son, E. J.

Foster, he assumed

proprietorship of

the Paraiso

Springs, at which

place his health

has been entirely

restored. I do not

believe there is a

man in the West

more thoroughly

conversant with all

the details of the

hotel business, and



CAPT. J. G. FOSTER.

more successful in contributing to the wants and comforts of his guests, than Capt. J. G. Foster.

JAMES DUNCAN, a cut of whose residence appears on page thirty, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1841. He came to California direct from Ireland in 1867, having previously held office under the British Government, being principal Warden of one of the county prisons. Arriving in California he came to Monterey County and engaged in farming. He worked for Matt Williams five years, after which he rented land from Eugene Sherwood, and farmed for himself. Subsequently he bought a tract of land from Mr. Sherwood, and with later purchases has a ranch of two hundred and seventy-four acres. He refers to Mr. Sherwood as one of the best men of the county, who by his liberality and enterprise has done much for Salinas and the surrounding country. In 1872 Mr. Duncan paid a visit to the scenes of his boyhood, remaining six months. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Alice Williams, a sister of Matt Williams, and has drawn a prize in the matrimonial lottery.

Mr. Duncan is quietly pursuing the life of a farmer, living in a pretty cottage on his farm near Salinas, and enjoying the contentment and domestic felicity indicative of a happy life.

EDWIN J. FOSTER is the assistant manager of the Paraiso Springs, and the son of Capt. J. G. Foster. He came to San



EDWIN J. FOSTER.

Franciscoan infant, in 1854, and has had since boyhood continual experience up to the present in the hotel business. He is a born hotel man, thoroughly competent to successfully manage every branch of the business, and already has a reputation that few hotel men have acquired. With a sound and practical judgment of business affairs, he possesses that politeness and urbanity of manner

so essential to success in the vocation he is following.

JAMES R. HEBBRON has been a resident of

JAMES R. HEBBRON has been a resident of Monterey County since 1866, and is a successful stock raiser, prominent citizen, and highly respected gentleman. He was born in London in 1828, and came to New York in 1852. After a short stay here, and at Panama, he arrived in San Francisco August, 1852. He engaged in mining in El Dorado County with varying success, when he moved to Sonoma County and purchased a farm of four hundred and eighty acres near Bodega; afterwards purchased another farm in Green Valley. In 1863 and 1864 he



JAMES R. HEBBRON.

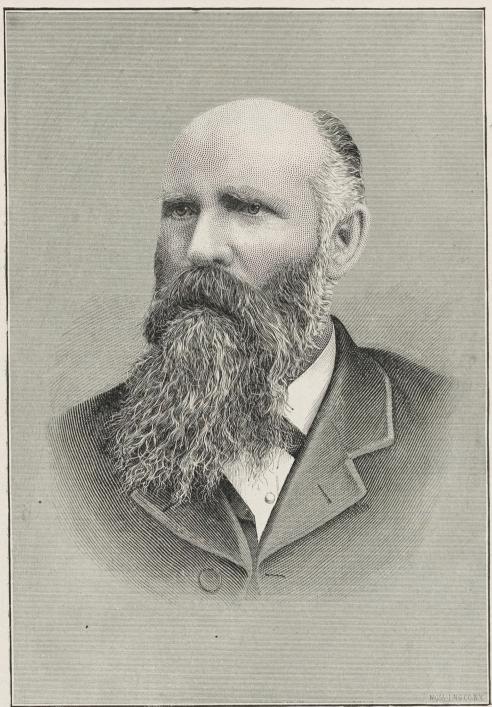
lived in Humboldt, Nevada. Returning to California he pursued the business of dairying and stock raising near Petaluma, and came to Monterey County in the year above noted. The following year, 1867, he moved his stock, teams, and everything to Salinas Valley, and in 1868 purchased the ranch Natividad, near where he has resided ever since. This ranch consists of eight hun-

dred and forty-eight acres. He also has a ranch of five thousand acres near Gonzales. He has been largely interested in the sheep industry, and is one of the successful stock raisers of this section of the State. In 1850 he married Eleanor Noice, and is the father of six sons and four daughters. One son died in infancy, and a daughter, wife of D. McKinnon,

died in 1887. A son is in Texas, another married and engaged in farming near Salinas, and a widowed daughter and the other sons and daughters live at home, which, by the way, is one of the most picturesque spots in the Salinas Valley.

"To win dame Fortune's smile Assiduously wait upon her, And gather gear by every wile That's justified by honor."

Coming to Monterey County when it was comparatively a new



J. B. IVERSON.

JAMES B. IVERSON.

WHEN James B. Iverson started for California, twenty-five years ago, he borrowed money to pay the expenses of the trip. To-day he owns a competence, and financially is one of the solid men of Monterey County. Fortune did not hunt him up to lavishly pour her treasures into his lap. He found it necessary to follow the advice of Bobby Burns:—

country, he has done much to develop the resources of the Salinas Valley, and has profited by enhancing property values, and creating wealth, where, in the undeveloped condition of the county, none existed.

He is a native of Denmark, and was born October 3, 1835, in Apenrade, Schleswig (now a part of Prussia). He was educated in the common schools of his country, having only one teacher during the whole period of his school-boy days. He learned the trade of blacksmithing from his father, and after serving sixteen months in the Danish Army, in 1863 he came to California. He worked at the forge five years in San Lorenzo for Henry Smith. When he had been in California eighteen months, he had paid the friend who loaned him money to come to America with, and had \$50 left. This \$50 he invested in mining stock, and he has the stock yet. He is keeping it as a souvenir of his first investment.

From San Lorenzo he went to Watsonville, where he worked three months. In September, 1868, he arrived at Salinas with a little more than \$2,000, which he expended and went in debt \$800 in fitting up a shop. He worked hard and met with success, adding to his shop as his circumstances would permit, eventually adding a machine department, until he had the most complete establishment of this kind in this section of the State.

Shortly after he established in Salinas, his brother, E. P. Iverson, came from Denmark, and worked for him ten years, when he was admitted to partnership. Later Mr. Iverson sent for the balance of the family, and they are now all living in Salinas. His father lives with his youngest daughter, and although eighty-three years old, is hale and hearty.

During the past six or eight years Mr. Iverson has turned the management of the shop over to his brother, his outside interests in land, stock, etc., demanding all his attention. He and Jesse D. Carr and Wm. Vanderhurst bought one thousand five hundred acres of swamp land near Salinas from Eugene Sherwood, which, by the expenditure of a large sum of money and several years of hard labor, they reclaimed. It is now among the finest properties in the county. Mr. Iverson is in partnership with Wm.



W. P. L. WINHAM.

Vanderhurst in a number of ranches, and is engaged extensively in grain and stock raising, and is also interested in Los Burros mines. He is President of the Gas. Electric Light and Water Company, and of the I. O. O. F. Hall Association. He has been a member of the Common Council and is a Director in the Agricultural Association, having

the management of the track. He is a progressive citizen, prominent in all enterprises that are for the benefit of Salinas or Monterey County.

W. P. L. WINHAM, an old and successful real-estate agent of Salinas, is a native of Sumner County, Tennessee. He was born January 10, 1826. His education was obtained at public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship with T. Wells, the leading druggist of Nashville. He remained in the drug business several years, and came to California in 1850. He went to Nevada and Tuolumne Counties; mined but did not find it profitable; went to San Joaquin County and bought a ranch, and in 1854 went back to Nevada County and mined in North San Juan, Birchville, and Sweetland Creek. In 1861 he

went to Santa Cruz County, and engaged in the drug business. The year 1862 found him in Washoe, Nevada, compounding prescriptions. While here he was appointed County Clerk by the Board of Supervisors, and was subsequently elected County Treasurer. In 1867 he went to Healdsburg, California. After a short residence here he quit the drug business for good, and in October of the following year came to Monterey County, where he has since resided, being engaged most of the time in the real-estate and insurance business. His long residence



WILLIAM GRISWOLD.

here has made him familiar with the location, value, and character of soil of nearly every section of land in the county. He is a genial, jolly old gentleman, of unquestioned integrity, commanding the confidence of the public, and doing an extensive and profitable business. He was married in May, 1857, to Helen M. Clark, and has four living children, three boys and a girl, all grown.

WILLIAM GRISWOLD is among the oldest, most prominent, and best-known citizens of Southern Monterey County. He was born November 15, 1847, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, in the State of New York, and came to California in the winter of 1867, and to Long Valley, Monterey County. seven years later. Here, in 1883, he established the Griswold Post-office, and held the position of Postmaster for three years. When the railroad was built the post-office was moved to San Lucas, at which place he still exercises a supervision over the mails. He is Justice of the Peace, having held the office during the last nine years, and is a gentleman highly respected by all who know him. Besides owning a fine ranch in Long Valley, he is engaged in merchandising in San Lucas. He is a progressive and wide-awake citizen, firmly believing that with cooperative effort this section of Monterey County has a bright and promising future. His wife is an intelligent and highly esteemed lady, and has proven herself a worthy help-mate to the Judge.

R. L. PORTER.

He was a man of infinite jest.

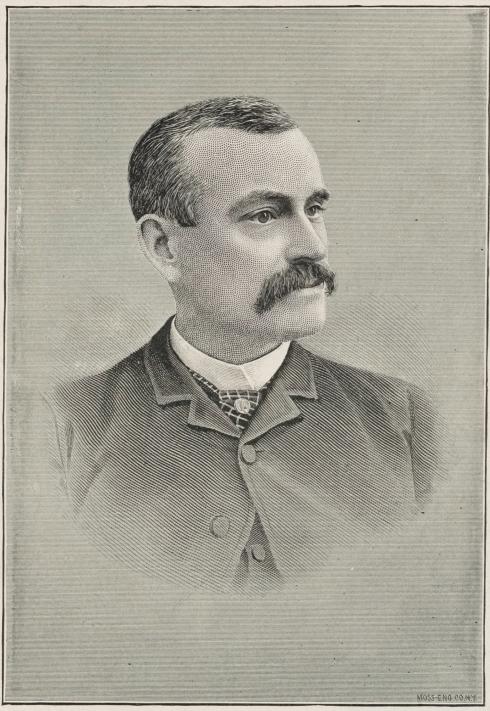
-Hamlet.

R. L. PORTER was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, October 12, 1842. The dominant trait of his character is told in the above line from the "Bard of Avon."

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Porter is one of the most successful business men of Salinas. Ingenious, forcible, and enterprising, he has arisen from the position of book-keeper to a membership in the leading firm in the county, and one of the largest in the State, and by his counsel and efforts has contributed in no small degree to the continued success and increasing popularity of the firm.

His father was a ship builder and lumber merchant, and at the age of fourteen Mr. Porter left school and entered his father's office, where he finished his education. In 1860 he went to New York, and was in a merchant's office for one year. In 1861 he returned home, and in November of that year he shipped for Baltimore, before the mast, at \$3.75 per month. At

Sanborn & Co., of Salinas, as book-keeper. He began work for \$50 a month; his salary was raised several times, and January 1, 1875, he became a partner in the firm. He has filled the office of City Treasurer, and is a prominent member of a num-



R. L. PORTER.

Baltimore his vessel loaded for Liverpool, which place was reached in December, when he left the ship and accepted a position with Garnock, Bibby & Co., the largest rope manufacturers in the world, in whose employ he remained six years. He returned home in 1867, and on September 5, 1868, sailed for San Francisco via Panama. He was in San Francisco less than a week when he secured a position with Vanderhurst,

ber of fraternal organizations. He belongs to Watsonville Commandery Knights Templar, and was the first candidate initiated after instituting the Blue Lodge of Salinas; the first candidate to receive the degrees in Salinas Chapter, R. A. M.; and the first candidate to receive the orders in the Watsonville Commandery. He was the first Recorder of the Commandery, first secretary of the Chapter, and served in a similar capacity

in the Blue Lodge for a number of years. He is also a member of the A. O. U., American Legion of Honor, and Chosen Friends. He was married, December 22, 1870, to Miss Arina L. Abbott, and has three children, two boys and a girl.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the jolliest and most genial citizens of Monterey County, a man with an inexhaustible fund of witticism, an entertaining companion, and "a right good fellow." May it be many years before his friends find him "a grave man."

W. T. CRUIKSHANK is a native of Troy, New York, and



W. T. CRUIKSHANK

came to California in 1849. He moved with his family to the southwestern part of Monterey County, about ninety miles from Monterey, in 1872. Here, in a little valley of these rugged mountains, he built himself a home, and passed a comparatively uneventful life until his son discovered a gold mine in the neighborhood. This mine is one of the most valuable in

W. D. CRUIK-

SHANK is a son

of W. T. Cruik-

shank. He was

born in Fresno

County, Califor-

nia, and came

with his parents,

in 1872, to Monte-

rey County. It

washe that discov-

ered the famous

"Cruikshank

Mine" on April 7, 1887. Finding

gold in the gulch

below he traced

it up until he

located the ledge.

He is a part owner

in the mine, and

an enterprising

the State, as a tunnel four hundred and sixty feet long, and reaching a depth of one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, has encountered five veins, the first fourteen inches, the second eighteen inches, the third six feet, the fourth ten feet, and the fifth eighteen inches and not yet through it, the whole aggregating more than twenty feet of vein matter, which mills on an average \$200 per ton. On page 47 will be found some views of the mines an | surroundings, and a more complete description of their great wealth, etc.

W. D. CRUIKSHANK.

young man, with great force of character.

ELLIS ROBERTS, one of the owners of Los Burros Mines, was born in North Wales in 1831. Early in life he went to sea

as an apprentice, and serving his time became a good sailor. In that capacity he has been all over the known world. In 1846 he came around the Horn to Callao, Peru. He was in Australia when gold was first discovered there. He has not been to sea since 1853, when he engaged in mining in the Monte Cristo Mine, Sierra County. Like all other miners, he met



ELLIS ROBERTS.

with varying success, and finally went to Contra Costa County, where at one time he was Deputy Sheriff. It was while there that he met Mr. Cruikshank, in 1865, and clerked in his store. They formed a warm friendship for each other, and when Mr. Cruikshank discovered Los Burros Mines, he gave his friend, Mr. Roberts, an interest in them. Mr. Roberts is

married and settled in San Francisco, where he has been eleven years on the police force.

WILLIAM VANDERHURST,

WILLIAM VANDERHURST has been identified with every enterprise that he's had for its object the development or benefiting of Monterey County, and has taken a leading part in the measures which have contributed the most good to the Salinas Valley. He is the senior member of Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., whose extensive interests have been noted elsewhere in this work. The position he occupies as head of the largest mercantile firm of the county implies the possession of that business capacity, enterprise, and self-reliance which are characteristics of but few people, and the prominent part he has taken in all public enterprises indicates that withal he is liberal and generous, and as much concerned in advancing the public welfare as in promoting his private interests.

Among the many things which have contributed to the prosperity of Monterey County, the moving of the county seat to Salinas, securing the right of way for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the building of the bridges across the Salinas River, are the most important. Mr. Vanderhurst was a leader and untiring worker in all these measures.

He was born January 12, 1833, in Marion County, Mississippi, and in his early days attended such schools as they had in that country. His father was a merchant, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch went into a store as clerk, which business, except one year spent at school, he followed until he started for California, December 31, 1852. His trip to this State *via* the Isthmus was an eventful one. Measles, small-pox, and yellow fever broke out on the vessel, and between Panama and Acapulco the passengers died at the rate of four and five a day. But Mr. Vanderhurst escaped with an attack of varioloid.

He arrived in San Francisco, February 5, 1853. He had letters of introduction to the mayor of San Francisco, but never presented them, as he started immediately after arriving for the mines at Jamestown, Tuolumne County. He went to Gold

Hill in May, thence to the Middle Fork of the American River, and in November returned to San Francisco thoroughly disgusted with mining.

His next venture was in an agricultural part of the State.

ting out pickets, shakes, etc. He then made arrangements with Tyus & Poole to farm on the shares, they furnishing everything and receiving one-half the crop. The first year he made enough money to buy a team and farming utensils, and in 1855 leased



WILLIAM VANDERHURST.

He went to Santa Cruz County, and secured employment with Cummins & Kitchen, contractors, to dig potatoes. But as he did not understand the business, he could not dig as many potatoes as the other *dagoes*, and was discharged, although the firm, liking his industry, retained him a few days on other work. He then worked for J. B. Tyus, who now lives in Indian Valley, Monterey County. He was in the redwoods two months get-

land from Joseph Hatch. In 1856 he bought a squatter's claim, part of the Vallejo Grant in Monterey County, where he farmed until 1858, when he sold out, and moved to Watsonville the following year.

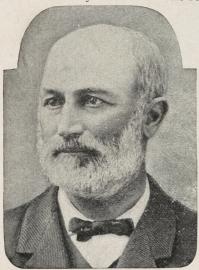
In July, 1859, he went into the mercantile business with Robert M. Griffin, in Watsonville, under the firm name of Griffin & Co., which business they continued until 1862. They invested

their money, about \$12,000, in mining stocks, and lost it, not-withstanding, Mr. Vanderhurst went to Nevada in 1863, and remained until the following year, trying to make something out of their interest there. He returned to Watsonville in 1864, and kept books for E. L. Goldstein & Co., and in January, 1865, was admitted to partnership. He remained here until January 1, 1868.

On the 1st of May, 1868, he formed a partnership with Chas. Ford and Lucius Sanborn (L. R. Porter being subsequently admitted to the firm), and went to Salinas. The town had been laid out the preceding February, and their store was among the first buildings to be constructed. Their store was opened for business August 25, 1868, and from the first has been the leading mercantile institution of the county. The firm has large interests outside of their regular lines, being one of the principal owners in the Gas and Water Company, which has recently put in the Thomson-Houston system of electric lights in Salinas. They have three stores in Salinas, and a branch store at Kings City.

Mr. Vanderhurst was one of the first trustees of the town of Salinas, and was one of the first Councilmen after the town was incorporated. He was a member of the Council at the time the streets were macadamized and the sidewalks laid out. He was also ex-officio Mayor of Salinas for six months.

He is a prominent Mason, and assisted in organizing a masonic lodge in Salinas in 1869, of which he was the first Senior Warden. He was the first High Priest of the Chapter of the R. A. M., of Salinas, and the first Generalissimo of the Watsonville Commandery Knights Templar, subsequently filling the office of Commander for two years. He is the present Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter R. A. M., of California, and is also Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of



J. B. H. COOPER.

California. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is a Director in the Bank of Salinas, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and owns considerable real estate in the county, being largely interested in farming and stock raising.

He was married, December 3, 1856, to Miss Jane Hatch, and ten children have been born unto them, seven of whom,

four boys and three girls, are living; the oldest daughter is married, and lives in San Francisco.

J. B. H. COOPER was born in Monterey, September 30, 1830. His father was a native of Alderny Island, England, and was one of the first settlers of California, arriving in Monterey during the year 1823. He was prominently identified with the county for many years, and acquired large property interests. The subject of this sketch is one of the largest land owners in the county, the ranches Salinas, Moro Cojo, San Barnebe, and part of the Sur being his property. He filled the office of Supervisor of Monterey County for nine years, and could have had other

official positions had he desired them. At present he lives in San Francisco, but makes frequent trips to Monterey County, looking after his extensive interests there. He is a most sociable and genial gentleman, combining the urbanity of manner and chivalric instincts inherited from Spanish ancestry on his mother's side, with the candor and liberality of the California pioneer.

D. J. SPENCE comes from ancestors who have been closely identified with Monterey for several generations. His grandfather, Daniel Spence, was a native of Scotland and a member of an old and promient Scottish family. He came to California in 1824, and settled in Monterey, where he engaged in buying the products of the country and shipping them to Europe. In 1829 he married Adelaida, daughter of Marino Estrado, the commander of the Mexican forces, and was appointed Alcalde of Monterey by Governor Arguello, his wife's uncle. The result of their union was one child, David Stewart Spence, who, in 1856, married Miss Rufugio Malarin, and they are the parents of the subject, David J. Spence, who was born in Monterey in 1862, and educated at the Santa Clara College. In 1886 he married Miss Hattie L. Foley, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have one child, who bears his father's entire name. Mr. Spence's grandfather passed to a higher life in 1877, after having been a prominent citizen of Monterey over fifty years. He left a large estate, and after generous bequests to various churches and charitable institutions, the bulk of his fortune was left to his direct heirs. Part of his estate consists of the Buena Esperanza Rancho and the Lleno de Buena Vista. Mr. D. J. Spence has four thousand acres in the valley, one thousand of which he is improving, and putting in a hundred-acre orchard of prunes, olives, and vines. The balance is stocked. to be his beautiful country residence, known as the Oak Mound

H. SAMUELS is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1833, and educated in that country. In 1861 he came to California and went to Mariposa County, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and remained there eight years. He came to Monterey County in 1870, and located in Salinas City, where he kept the American Hotel one year and a half, after which he entered into partnership with Mr. Conklin in a general mercantile business, in which he still continues. He was elected Supervisor from the Alisal District in 1879, and has been re-elected four times, being the present incumbent, and Chairman of the Board. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Ziegler, of San Francisco, and two of their daughters are teachers in the public schools of Monterey County at the present time. Mr. Samuels has been identified with the county's interests eighteen years, and is a representative citizen and an efficient officer

CAPTAIN JOHN SHEEHY began life as a sailor-boy, and for four years "sailed the ocean blue" as master of a ship. In 1852 he became tired of a seafaring life, and resigned command of his vessel, then lying at New Orleans. He came to California and courted the fair Goddess of Fortune in the mines. the expiration of two years he went to San Francisco, where for five years he was engaged in various occupations. While there he married, and in 1859 came with his wife and two children to Pajaro Valley, where he located permanently. Here the fickle dame smiled upon him, and to-day he owns one of the most beautiful of the many lovely homes in this charming valley, besides other landed interests in the same locality. Here eight more children, including twin boys, were born to him and his most estimable wife, all of whom are still living. Nineteen years ago Captain Sheehy was elected Supervisor from his district and served two terms. Two years ago he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to the same office, and has therefore

served the county in a political capacity eight years, besides having repeatedly declined the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer. He has been identified with Monterey County's interests and progress for nearly thirty years, and may aptly be termed one of her standard-bearers.

WILLIAM PINKERTON was born in South Australia, May 16, 1844, his father being engaged in the sheep business there. In 1855 he moved with his parents to Otago, New Zealand, at which place his father continued in the same line of business. In 1862 and 1863, when the gold mines opened, the subject of this sketch commenced dealing in sheep and cattle, and continued in that business until he came with the family, in 1868, to California. Mr. Pinkerton was very successful in his operations, and at the age of twenty had accumulated about \$20,000. His father purchased the Pleyto Rancho, in Montercy County,

Company in 1865, and has been connected with railroads in some capacity most of the time since. He came to this State in 1875, and for a number of years was a conductor on the Southern Pacific Road. He is now, and has been for several years, managing the ranches and other business of the Munras family, of which his wife is a member. He has resided in Monterey for the past seven years. In 1884 he was elected Supervisor while East, and last fall was re-elected without opposition. He is married and has two children. His wife was Miss Danglada, an accomplished lady and a resident of Monterey. Mr. Field is a man of fine business ability, of unimpeachable integrity, and his popularity is best attested by the way he has been retained as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

GEORGE W. THEUERKAUF is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born the tenth day of September. 1846.



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, 1888.

T. J. FIELD.

JOHN SHEEHY.

H. SAMUELS. WM. PINKERTON. GEORGE W. THEUERKAUF.

and four or five years later sold it to his son William and Mr. Jackson, of San Francisco, who have since successfully conducted it under the firm name of Pinkerton & Jackson. They are connected with other enterprises, and among them are valuable interests in Los Burros Mines. In 1875 Mr. Pinkerton married Mary H. Earl, and is the proud and devoted father of two bright children, a boy and a girl. He represented the Fourth District of Monterey County on the Board of Supervisors from 1884 to January 1, 1889, and faithfully discharged his duties in the interests of the people. He is a man of many excellent qualities, successful in business, loyal to his friends, upright and honorable to everyone.

T. J. FIELD is a native of Indiana, where he was born forty years ago. He spent a part of his boyhood days in Kentucky, and went south in 1863, where he remained until 1874. He entered the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railway

When six years of age he came with his parents to California, on the steamer Golden Gate, via Isthmus of Panama, and located on a farm in Santa Clara County, where his parents still reside. After completing his education at the University of the Pacific, he remained on his father's farm until 1876, when he came to Monterey County and purchased six hundred acres of land three miles southeast of Gonzales, where he has engaged extensively in agriculture. Two years ago he was elected Supervisor from his district by a large majority. He is a very popular gentleman, most highly esteemed by those who know him best. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary Hertel, of Dutch Flat, and their union has been blessed with six children, four daughters and two sons.

OLD GABRIEL. "The oldest inhabitant," is a mythical character often referred to, but his portrait and biography have

never before been presented to the public. He is an Indian, and an inmate of the County Hospital of Monterey County. His name is Gabriel, and he is between one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and fifty years old. Unfortunately, the exact date of his birth is unknown, but sufficent evidence has been adduced to prove the truth of the above figures. Father



OLD GABRIEL.

Sorrentine, the parish priest of Salinas, and Mrs. W. S. Johnson, furnished the editor of the Monterey *Democrat* with the following facts:—

"It is well authenticated that at the landing of Junipero Serra at Monterey he was a grandfather, and when the first chapel was built on the site of the present Carmelo Mission, in 1771–72, he was present and assisted in erecting the adobe walls.

"As the Indians did not marry until they were at least fifteen years of age, he would necessarily be thirty-two years or more before he could possibly be a grandfather. He is a native of Tulare County, but came to Carmelo when quite young, for what reason cannot be ascertained, for he does not seem toknow, or at least has not told. Under the instructions of Junipero Serra he learned to cut and lay stone, so that he was one of the principal workmen at the building of Soledad and San-Antonio Missions. When it came to the erection of the Carmelo Mission he was so well skilled in the use of the tools of that day that he often now speaks of his ability as a stone-cutter during that work. At the time of the building of the Soledad Mission (1791) he had his second wife, and in this connection Father Sorrentini states that in 1845, when Bishop Amat and himself arrived at Monterey, they were met by a large number of the native population, the oldest of whom was Gabriel, reputed as then having his sixth wife, but this wife has been dead now about thirty years. In conversation with the oldest inhabitants at that time they all averred that Gabriel was more than one hundred and ten years of age. Ex-Tax Collector Manuel Castro's mother died about four years ago, aged ninetyfive years, and the old lady often spoke of knowing Gabriel when she was a child, and that he was then called 'old Gabriel,' and his grandchildren were older than she herself. An old lame Indian, who died years ago, aged one hundred and ten years, once asked by the Rev. Father how much older he was than Gabriel, laughed heartily and said, 'Gabriel was an old man when I was a child.""

The picture presented herewith is from a photograph made a couple of years ago. He is feeble, although able to walk without assistance. During the past year he has nearly lost the faculty of memory, and the power of speech, but there is not that evidence of physical decay which would lead one to believe that his days of life are nearly numbered. He is a living exemplification of the age to which a person with a strong constitution and hygienic methods of living can attain. He has never used liquor nor tobacco. His diet has been of the simplest and plainest food, and his habits regular. He has paid particular attention to bathing, in earlier days, within the recollection of people in the county, having a sweat-house on the bank of a stream near where he lived. Even now, when circumstances and old age deprive him of this hygienic regulation, he scrapes himself with an old case-knife, thereby keeping the pores open and the skin active.

I have deemed it a fitting conclusion to this work, to present the above facts, and the accompanying picture of this old relic of Monterey County's early days. If it be true, as averred by some metaphysicians, that the human mind never forgets, but only temporarily ceases to remember what it has seen and heard and thought, what a fund of fact and fancy is stored away in this old Indian's brain.

Addendum.—Since printing the first forms of this book the Paraiso Springs have been purchased by Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., the well-known and enterprising mercantile firm of Monterey County. Extensive improvements in the way of new buildings, etc., will be made immediately. The Springs will continue under the management of Captain Foster.

Errata.—On page 42 it is erroneously stated that the Milpitas Ranch belongs to F. D. Atherton. It belongs to the Atherton estate.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

Salinas City,

California.



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